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RUNNING COMMENT

ON SAYINGS AND DOINGS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Prussian Statisticians Adopt American Gag—The Postal Deficit—S. P. "Call" Anxious to Shut Up Discussion on What Hit Its Party.

Prussian statisticians of prosperity have taken the American infection. The Prussian statisticians, in approved American style, are trotting out the billions of deposits in their savings banks as "evidence of the prosperity of the Prussian working class." In America the fraud has been repeatedly exposed with figures and facts that prove that the working class of the land are not among the savings banks depositors. This is the chance for some Prussian Socialist to prove, as he certainly could, that the savings banks depositors of his country are not the workers; and he might add humor to his reasoning by introducing "die Spar Agnes" ("the saving Agnes") over whom Liebknecht made so merry.

To say that Gladstone was a great man is all right. He surely was a great Englishman. But to say as Ambassador Bryce does that "the United States owes Gladstone a great debt of gratitude" is worse than to lay it on heavy. It is to turn facts topsy-turvy. Gladstone, more than any other one Briton, strained with all his powers, not merely to acknowledge the belligerency of the southern secessionists, but to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Had Gladstone had his way the United States would today be broken up into as many "independent" nations as South and Central America. Ambassador Bryce will excuse us.

Mr. A. M. Simons is excitedly claiming that he intended to merge his S. P. with a "Labor Party." In this instance there can be no doubt of Mr. Simons's veracity. To "intend" one must "think." That, if the gentleman ever was in condition to do, he is certainly not now. So, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Simons is truthful in what he now says. Remarkable, however, is Mr. Simons's tomb-like silence concerning his opinion expressed to Walling, that "the S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage-workers of America" and that there must be a re-organization of the S. P. That is almost unanimously agreed upon. Upon this neither Simons, nor his "persecutors," nor yet his "admirers" say aught. Suspicious silence.

Freed from all verbiage and circumlocution, the key-note of the campaign in Great Britain, as struck for his party by Mr. Asquith, amounts to this: The House of Lords is to be partly abolished, the partial abolition is to have the practical effect of establishing the single chamber system on some subjects. The question whether such practical result is practical enough to deserve the support of the anti-capitalist forces of the land is receiving different answers. While the British Social Democracy answers: "Nay!" and is calling for money to set up its independent candidates, the Labor Party seems to answer: "Aye!", and is making ready for an electoral cartel with the Liberals.

A partial truth is the worst of lies. The New York "Sun" does not mean to prove the principle, but it does, and statistically, too:

"Loss in one year from handling second class matter at present rates, \$64,000,000.

"Loss in one year from operating the rural free delivery service at present rates, \$28,000,000.

"Deficit for the year in all operations of the Post Office Department, about \$17,500,000.

By omitting to state the gigantic sums collected by the railroad companies through "Sugar Trust Scales" methods the total deficit is thrown upon second class and rural free delivery rates, thereby leaving the railroads to queer their scales some more.

At the head of the list of S. P. candidates for their party's N. E. C., and as a typical proletarian worthy of the office, the Chicago "International Socialist Review" for January places Louis Duches, who accepts the nomination with the declaration that he "emphatically oppo-

ses the merging of a Socialist party into a Labor party," on the ground that "a Labor party will mean a few fat jobs for Gompers and those alleged Socialists and nothing for the proletariat or the revolution," while "the function of a political party, for the present at least, is educational and destructive"; and the gentleman urges "let us keep it [of course, the S. P.] in that channel as near as possible." This is the identical Mr. Duches who for months has been railing at political action in the very pages of the "Review," and who, not long ago than last November 20, declared in the New York "Call": "No political party can be a revolutionary movement of the working class," and, still more lately, in "The Call" of December 17, expressed his sympathy with the exclamation: "To hell with Marx! Who is he, anyway?" If such is the caliber of the "proletarian element" whom the "Review" would place into its party's N. E. C., it would be hard to distinguish such element from even A. M. Simons, whom the "Review" places at the bottom of its list in justly close company with the Spargos, Hillquits, Hunters, and Bergers.

Solved is the Social Question, the thorny Servants' Question especially. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport arranged her spacious coach house for a dance, with a large orchestra and refreshments. Mrs. Brown's servants are to be the hosts. They will invite their friends, other servants, and all these servants will enjoy a rousing reception in celebration of the New Year. Or is this a sugar-coating for a contemplated cutting down of wages, as happened in the case of the Pennsylvania mine owner whose daughters acted as waitresses at a banquet given to his miners just as he was about to lower their wages?

Fail not to take in and digest the point incidentally scored among so many others in the Los Angeles article "As to Anarchy, Theft and Spokane, Generally," to wit, the point that Trautman and St. John are admitting that their charges against the S. L. P. were vile misrepresentations, but make the admission, not as would become men, frankly and openly, but in private correspondence only, and even then throw the blame upon their pal, ex-Editor Edwards. The slinger is not merely a physical coward; he is a moral coward, besides.

"I'm terribly afraid of the ignorant vote," said the Rev. Henry S. Nash speaking to the Equal Franchise Society. That ignorance is bad who would deny! Yet how do the gentlemen who object to the ignorant voter demean themselves? The contrast between them and the Socialist is crass. They would amputate the "voter" part of the ignorant individual; the Socialist would amputate the "ignorant" part of the voting individual by enlightening him.

Anything and everything to escape the burning question. The S. P. privately-owned press of this city is treating their rank and file the way farm-wives treat their barn-fowls—shooing them from "harm," and where they can be plucked. No sooner were the 1909 election returns in, and the rank and file began to wonder and ask impertinent questions, when the "Volkszeitung" started to shoo them away from the burning question, and to shoo them into discussing matters of form—whether organization by Congress Districts was not superior to organization by Assembly Districts, and other such puerilities. And now that a special city convention is about to be held to inquire: "What's the matter with the S. P.?" at this season, "The Call" jumps in, with its apron spread wide, and tries to shoo its chickens away from the burning question with the suggestion that "for the period of, say four weeks," the dear chickens "confine their activity to the important question" of furnishing farm-wife "Call" with cash; during these four weeks, within which the special convention falls, the chickens are urged to "drop all discussions" affecting the party, and "Discuss, instead, the needs of 'The Call,' the party being considered 'a minor matter.'" Why should not the S. P. privately owned press demean itself thus? The S. P. considers Barnum was mistaken when he said: "There is a sucker born every minute." The S. P. privately owned press proceeds from the theory that there are ten suckers born every second.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is scattering advance information on the

Amidst the thunderous applause of his hearers, Mr. Francis M. Walker of the Bureau of Corporations in Washington delivered an address to the American Economic Association in the Chamber of Commerce on the 30th of last month. The subject was "The Cause and Remedies of Trusts." The principal part of the address was taken up with the "Remedies."

Of "Remedies" Mr. Walker had quite a number, the last of which, pronounced by him "the best solution," consists in taxing the Trusts "at a rapidly progressive rate on their net profits above an exempted minimum—say 10 per cent. of the net investment."

The "trick" is old—as old is the "trick" by which to dodge it.

The idea of "keeping corporations down" by limiting the profits they may pocket has spooked in the head of many

discoveries that his investigation is making concerning the increased cost of living. The latest information that the Secretary trumpets to the world is that the mean gross profits in selling meat to the ultimate consumer are 38 per cent., and that in some cities this percentage is as high as 68 per cent. When the great French Revolution started in to clean house, one of the first things it did was to "fix prices" so as to stop "the extortion practiced by monopolies. Is some such plan the plan pursued by Secretary Wilson? Not at all. The gentleman's plan is to raise his own market price.

With the passing of Little Tim Sullivan, the Tammany down-town leader, also passes a certain era in this city. What era may that be? What that era is may be gathered from the following passages culled from the New York "Sun's" report of Little Tim's funeral:

"When about 150 policemen from Headquarters came into the block in the morning to keep the thousands in line, a number of hatchet faced and alert young men who had come to take a look at 'Timmy' slunk away. They and the police knew one another."

And this other passage: "It is said on good authority that Little Tim had made during the few years that have passed since he sold papers, blackened shoes and ran errands, a fortune slightly more than \$1,000,000" and that "during his life he gave his mother and sisters money and property valued at \$200,000."

The era that is now "taking hold" is the era of those who fall heirs to sums of that magnitude, gathered in the ways that Little Tim did.

The Chicago "International Socialist Review" may be quite right in wishing to retire the Simons-Hillquit-Spargo combine from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party; and in the secret chambers of its mind the "Review" may be reasoning, and reasoning right, that, however grotesque its own substitute candidates may be, these are no worse than the present incumbents. But when the "Review" urges the retirement of the present incumbents on the ground that they want to give up the S. P. for a "Labor Party," and in the same breath the "charge that ours is a middle-class party will be disproved," it presumes a little too much. To charge the same set of men with wanting a "Labor Party" and with being "middle class" should be more than even the patient stomach of the S. P. rank and file could stand.

Mrs. Ethel H. Stewart, president of the Women's Municipal Ownership League "can not see why unemployed women have not as good a right to be cared for as unemployed men." While Mrs. Stewart may be "coming our way," the lady is lagging far behind. The time has come when people are "unable to see" why there should be any needy unemployed, women or men, among the workers, while there is such a fat bunch of comfortable unemployed, women and men, who do not work.

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DR. COOKISM, ETC

a legislator before now, and the spook has materialized in a clause embodied in many a charter, now in existence. What the effect of the "Remedy" has been may be judged by the circumstance that corporations are steadily growing so mighty that "Remedies" are still being proposed.

How do and will corporations manage to escape the object aimed at by their charter clauses or statutory regulations limiting their profits? Very simply—by raising the salaries of their presidents, directors, secretaries, etc.; by adding to these sinecurists as many additional ones from the ranks of privileged stockholders, with salaries to match, as may be required to lower (on paper) the profits; also by "borrowing" moneys which never leave the bank of the loaning trustee; and many other similar devices. The huge salaries paid to the large number of sinecurist stockholding officers are and will henceforth be entered under "operat-

ing expenses," frequently under "wages"; the moneys "borrowed" are and will henceforth be entered under some other head. The net result is that while profits will seem to conform to the statute, the, in fact, towering profits, will stick their tongue out to the statute, soar upward unconcernedly, and the concern will continue unchecked to increase in autocratic powers.

Mr. Francis W. Walker is an imitation Dr. Cook, with this difference: Dr. Cook claimed a discoverer's laurels for a discovery that nobody before him had made—Mr. Walker's "Remedy" is old as the hills.

The American Economic Association, which wreathed Mr. Walker with the laurels of its applause, is an imitation University of Copenhagen, with this difference: The University of Copenhagen was taken in by Dr. Cook—the American Economic Association knows better.

SPOKANE ANARCHS

APPROACH CHIEF OF POLICE WITH WHITE FLAG.

Game of Collecting Funds Doesn't Pan Out Any More and Meetings Cease—J. H. Walsh, Leader of Slummiats, Keeps in Hiding Now—Chief of Police Admits He Had Spies in Organization, and Walsh Confessed He Was Hand in Hand with Authorities.

Spokane, Wash., December 27.—The crisis in the "Free Speech Fight" has been reached. The hall of the so-called I. W. W. was closed on December 20, and the inhabitants "put on the bum" proper by the police.

On Saturday, December 18 the "I-am-a-Bum's" hoisted the white flag and sent word to Chief of Police Sullivan that they would be good, and that they would stop street speaking and conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

On Sunday evening, December 19, a public meeting was held at Turner Hall by the so-called I. W. W. Attorney Moore was chairman and D. C. Coates and Mrs. E. G. Flynn-Jones were the speakers. D. C. Coates was the first speaker. Carefully guarding his words telling about his devotion to the working class and his sympathy for free speech (?) he presented a petition for a street speaking ordinance for the voters to sign.

Mrs. Jones stated that, although they had changed their tactics, the Direct Actionists were just as revolutionary as ever. "Direct action," she said, "is the only thing which counts," and she went on to say that "when Chief Sullivan confiscated every number of the 'Spokane Industrial Worker,' he used 'direct action'; he did not first put it to a vote of the people. When the workers organize in the shops in such a way as to take and hold all they produce, by direct action, by a vote inside of the organization in the shop, they will get what they want. If they submit it to a vote of the people they will get nothing."

Moore then announced that a collection would be taken up, stating first that another meeting would probably be held at the same place next evening and probably several during the week. He told those present to watch the papers and find out; the "I. W. W." would decide that evening or early next morning when the meeting was to be held. He might just as well have stated, "We are not here for your welfare, but for our own; if you give us plenty of money to-night we shall come back to-morrow night and get some more, and continue to come back as long as you throw in the coin. When you stop your contributions you can go to the devil."

In spite of the promise of the leaders to be good, some of the rank and file showed their "self-imposed discipline" by coming out on the street Monday, December 20, and selling the "Seattle Industrial Worker." This was what the chief of police had been waiting for, and he responded by arresting the men selling the papers and sending a number of policemen to the Direct Actionist's headquarters, where everybody was ordered out and the hall closed. Consternation now reigned amongst the chicken-coop revolution-

CHAMPAGNE BATH

INDULGED IN BY "SOCIETY" ON NEW YEARS DAY.

Broadway Cafes and Hotels Dispose of 500,000 Bottles of Costly Wines — Cellars of Hostelties Were Depleted by Pillars of Social System.

The New Year revelry of "society" was maintained on January 1 at the big hotels, restaurants, and cafes, the same as on New Year's Eve and one hotel proprietor defined it as "the annual bath in champagne."

According to this hotel proprietor, who prepared an estimate, the amount of champagne consumed between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. on New Year's Day in the Fifth avenue and Broadway houses was unprecedented.

"A very conservative estimate of the champagne drunk on New Year's Eve," he said, "would be something like 500,000 bottles. It was the universal beverage in these dining rooms after 10 o'clock. The consumption this year of the beverage was remarkable, and from what I glean from the managers of the hotels and cafes whom I have seen it was a record night for champagne."

At 8 o'clock on New Year's morning 800 weary waiters walked out of the Waldorf-Astoria after one of the most strenuous nights in the history of the hotel. The immense kitchen looked as if it had been struck with a cyclone, and the wine cellar was depleted. The high-water mark in the consumption of champagne was reached at this hotel one hour after midnight the evening before.

At the Astor conditions began to assume their normal state by noon. It was also asserted there that more champagne had been consumed than ever before.

The Knickerbocker was filled to its capacity on New Year's eve, and at midnight the crowd became so great that the main entrance was closed, and those bearing tickets for table reservations were the only ones admitted. Two house detectives were forced to stand at the entrance to keep the crowd moving, as it was looked upon dangerous to allow the celebrators to pack the lobby.

Washington, January 2.—The American Federation of Labor has issued a call to its membership to make "war" upon the United States Steel Corporation. The war will consist of the Federation's membership matching its pennies against the billions of dollars of the corporation. Officers of the American Federation of Labor issued a call on its 1,540,000 members to subscribe to a fund. The call arraigns the corporation as inimical both to labor and the country and as a violator of the laws. The sum of \$154,000 is to be raised by 10 cent contributions from every member of the organization.

Aside from the general call for funds and an arraignment of the trust, the statement of the A. F. of L. officials contains no reference to an effective campaign, such as would be the suggesting of industrial unionism, by which some actual results for labor would follow. It is simply a last stand of the pure and simple union against the steel manufacturers, and it seems to realize this when it says: "The trade unionists of America have now their choice of lying down and letting steel trust methods have their way or standing up and arraying themselves."

ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS.

Discuss Means of Overcoming Decision of English Lords.

London, December 31.—At a conference of representatives of various trades unions here to-day it was decided that the organizations should declare themselves in favor of an alteration in the definition of a trades union as given by the House of Lords in the recent case of Osborne vs. Servants, so as to allow all unions to engage in the political activities that they have pursued from 1898 to the present time. This is conditional on the approval of the members of the various unions at a special conference which is to be held at Newport on Feb. 5.

The effect of the resolution, if approved by the members at large, will be the introduction of a motion in the House of Commons early in the session of the new Parliament asking for an alteration of the definition and scope of a trades union.

The House of Lords decision referred to was that trades unions could not contribute to election funds. It came up through the practice of assessing members of the unions to pay salaries to Labor members of Parliament.

UPHELD!

Novel Experience Undergone by N. Y. State Labor Law.

Albany, December 31.—The constitutionality of the semi-monthly pay law affecting steam surface railroads was sustained to-day by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany.

The validity of this law was attacked by the principal railroads in the State in actions instituted by them to restrain State Commissioner of Labor John Williams from enforcing its provisions. Two of these actions, one brought by the New

thieves and sluggers, their mission was fulfilled.

When the slummiats saw their finish, the "Free Speech Fight" was started as a last resort to arouse the sympathy of the public and considerable notoriety for themselves with the object of raking in all the money they could for a winter grub stake, and if the reporter of the "Press" has reported Chief Sullivan correctly, the police have been active in promoting this "Free Speech Fight" so as all the quicker to be able to strike the crushing blow against the "I-am-a-Bum's." And if the movement got beyond the control of the police for awhile because the S. P. did not have sense enough to stay out and mind their own business, the capitalist should not bear any grudge against any one active in those disorders, as such organizations as the S. P. and the "I-am-a-Bum's" are only the results of the grafts and corruptions caused by the capitalists themselves.

It might be added here that when these so-called I. W. W.'s carried on their fight against the employment agencies, they never said anything against the railroad agencies, the truly capitalist ones, and they have never been troubled. I refer to the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific ones; these are considered by the slum element all right.

Robert Clausen.

A. F. OF L. SAYS WAR.

Calls for Last Stand Against Steel Trust.

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LIVE CANARIES

Flutter Down on Guests at \$10,000 Frazier Dinner.

Philadelphia, January 1.—Several hundred live canary birds, floating through the room, gave an enlivening touch to the New Year ball which George Harrison Frazier and his wife gave at the Bellevue-Stratford for their daughter, Miss Ellen Frazier, a debutante of this season.

The birds were concealed in one of several large balls of roses, which were suspended from the ceiling. At the stroke of midnight the balls were opened and large quantities of confetti sifted upon the dancers from the other rose balls. The canaries coming down on the heads of the dancers, were caught by them and placed in beribboned cages which were ready to receive them.

Huge vases of pink roses and carnations were used throughout the ballroom at the dance, and hundreds of palms and ferns were used in the decorations.

Dinner before the dance was served in the red, green and clover rooms of the hotel, the table decorations being different at each table. The boutonnières of the men matched the table decorations, and the places were found by comparing the flowers.

The Widener ball, given two nights ago, cost \$10,000, and the Frazier dance was just as costly. The members of the idle society set are now feverishly looking forward to the Statesbury ball, which will be given January 14.

York Central and one brought by the Erie Railroad, were carried up as test cases.

Justice Betts of the Supreme Court decided these cases originally in favor of the Attorney-General, dismissing the complaint of the railroads. An appeal was promptly taken by both railroads to the Appellate Division, and the appeal was argued by the Attorney-General at the September term at Saratoga Springs.

The decision handed down to-day affirms the decision of Justice Betts, upholding the constitutionality of the law and dismissing the complaints of the railroads. Two Justices, Sewall and Kellogg, dissented. No opinion was written.

HOW THE LANDLORDS MANAGE TO LIVE IN IDLENESS AND LUXURY

When one speaks of the classes which are steadily becoming the sole property-holders and exploiters, the monopolists of the instruments of production, distinction must be made between capitalists and landlords; and, furthermore, the fact must not be overlooked that to speak of the small holder of land as a landlord is as great a misuse of terms as to speak of the small holder of capital as a capitalist. The capitalist system of production is rapidly extinguishing both of these small holders, and congesting into the hands of a few whatever valuable property still lingers in the hands of the small man.

The land is a peculiar means of production; it is the most necessary of all; without it no human activity is possible; even the sailor and the astronaut need a place of departure and for landing. Furthermore, it is a means of production that cannot be increased at pleasure. For all this, it must be noted that as yet it has but rarely happened that every inch of ground in any State was actually occupied or used productively by its inhabitants; even in China, with all the thickness and primitiveness of her population, there are still wide stretches of unclaimed land.

The private ownership of an article so all-essential to life and production as land confers theoretically a preponderant, irresistible power upon him who is vested therewith. To this appearance of things is due the notion that has seized upon some uncritical minds that the only cause of present misery is private property in land; that the landlord alone sucks up all the increased productivity of both labor and capital; and that his removal, or the clipping of his wings, would restore to the people—both capitalist and workmen—all, or the bulk of, the wealth that directly or indirectly flows from them. This view of things indicates a total blindness to the significance of the capitalist system of production, and the social evolution that underlies it.

Fallacy of the Single Tax Theory.

The relation of the capitalist to the landlord is not that of the wage-worker to the capitalist. On the other hand, the capitalist need not "stand and deliver" to the landlord. The days are gone by when "white parrots and elephants and with pride were the flowers of a grant of land." Such a state of things prevailed under former systems of production, and in such countries as India; but even there they are steadily losing their pristine characteristics. Despite all that landlordism could and did do, the development of the capitalist system of production has conjured up a rival to the landlord of olden days and former social systems—the capitalist. The power he wields makes him at least the equal of the landlord; the two can deal as peers; and in proportion to the fuller development of capital, the scepter, formerly wielded by the landlord class, came to be held by both landlord and capitalist, with a steady tendency to being ultimately wielded by the latter alone.

The power of the landlord is greater or less according to the smallness of the number of landlords, and the greater or lesser facilities which the laws afford for the sale of land. In England both these circumstances contribute to strengthen the power of the land monopolist.

In the United States Capitalists and Landlords Are Usually the Same Persons.

In the United States the attributes of capitalist and landlord are usually blended in the same person. The manufacturer usually owns the land on which his factory is built; the mining company usually owns its own mines; and in the domain of agriculture itself, where the capitalist system of production is now in full bloom, the land of the bonanza farm is owned by the same capitalist concern that cultivates it. For all this it must not be lost sight of that when the capitalist himself is the landlord and operates upon his own land he has not therefore escaped sharing his surplus with the landlord class. In nine cases out of ten, or even a much larger proportion he has become a landlord only by paying to the previous owner a round sum of money. The annual interest which he would otherwise derive from that purchase money represents the rent he is paying to the landlord—that is, the portion of the surplus which he squeezes out of labor and which he is compelled to share with the landlord class.

The purchase money or the rent, as the case may be, paid by the capitalist for the land he needs, is the slice of his surplus which he is compelled to share directly with the landlord. But indirectly also does the landlord class appropriate to itself considerable portions of the wealth that would otherwise

accrue to the capitalist. It happens this way:

Capitalists Are Compelled to Share with Landlords the Wealth Taken from the Working Class.

The profits of the capitalist are, as shown above, that portion of the wealth produced by labor and withheld by the capitalist, after he has deducted the sum which he returns to the wage-worker in the shape of wages, to enable the toiler to live, work, and reproduce himself. It follows that the larger share which the wage-worker needs to live, work, and reproduce himself, the smaller must be the share, called profits, which the capitalist can seize; and vice versa, the smaller the share which the wage-worker needs to live, work, and reproduce himself, the larger will be the share, called profits, which the capitalist can seize. Anything that will diminish the cost of living—cheaper goods, cheaper rent, etc.—lowers the quantity of wages absolutely necessary to the wage-worker, and as his wages will then tend downward, the share of the wealth produced by him, but seized by the capitalist as profits, is increased; and vice versa, anything that will raise the cost of living—dearer goods, higher rent, etc.—raises the quantity of wages absolutely necessary to the wage-worker, and as his wages would then have to rise, the share of the wealth produced by him, but seized by the capitalist as profits, is bound to decrease in proportion. Now, then, the tendency of the necessities of life is to decline in price owing to the increased quantities in which improved methods enable them to be produced. This tendency would tend to lower the quantity of wages required by the wage-worker, to reduce his wages, and, correspondingly, to increase the share of profits left in the hands of the capitalist. But the effect of the cheaper commodities upon the downward tendency of wages and the upward tendency of profits is checked by the increasing price of one of the necessities of life—city land. It is the irony of fate that one of the effects of the capitalist system of production is to crowd people—proletarians—into cities, thereby raising the rent that the wage-worker must pay, and by so much reducing the share of withheld wages which the capitalist can seize as profits. This increased rent, paid by the wage-worker to the landlord class, is the share of which it indirectly deprives the capitalist class.

The quantity of wealth that the landlord can appropriate from the capitalist class becomes larger in proportion as the general demand for land increases, in proportion as population grows, in proportion as the capitalist class needs land; namely, in proportion as the capitalist system of production expands. In proportion with all this rent rises—that is to say, the aggregate amount of wealth increases, which the landlord class can slice off, either directly or indirectly, from the surplus that would otherwise be grabbed by the capitalist class alone.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike? Burning Question of Trades Unionism. Preamble of the I. W. W. Debate Unionism in the U. S. Trade on Unionism, Industrial Unionism. Reform or Revolution. John Mitchell Exposed. Socialism, Utopia to Science. Socialist Unity. The Working Class. The Capitalist Class. The Class Struggle. The Socialist Republic. Antipatriotism. Socialism. Marx on Mallock. Socialism versus Anarchism. Assassinations and Socialism. Development of Socialism in Great Britain. Religion of Capital. Foundation of the Labor Movement. Historical Materialism. N. J. Socialist Unity Conference. The Mark. The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

POOR DEMOCRACY.

John W. Kern Realizes Its Impotency to Elect a President.

John Worth Kern, who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1908, admits the impossibility of his party electing a President. Of course, Mr. Kern qualifies his statement with the words: "Under the conditions that have prevailed since 1892." But he himself states that there is a group of interests which are so powerful financially and industrially that they dictate the politics of "our glorious" and vaunted "free country." Kern is unable to point out how the plutocrats he complains of may be dislodged from their vantage places, and, as a matter of fact, no Kern movement will ever be able to drag down the lords of trade and finance. Such an act, if successful, would mean, retrogression, and retrogression is not the scheme of nature; it is ever progression. It is not by curtailing the powers of the top-capitalist class in the interests of the middle class (small business men) that the country will prosper—such would only give the small fellow now squealing out in the cold a chance to make a race for the new-monopoly bound again to assert itself. It is by the working class organizing itself politically as a class and industrially in the same way that the only progression in human affairs can be made, a progression which means economic assurance to everyone willing to do a day's honest work.

Mr. Kern's statements are interesting nevertheless, and a few are herewith published as they appeared in an interview which the Boston Globe of December 26 published.

"The democrats cannot elect a President under the conditions that have prevailed ever since the campaign of 1892. La Follette, during his great speech in the senate, showed that less than 100 men control the business of the United States—the banks, the railroads, and the large manufacturing. He gave names, and we know that what he said is true. Those men can threaten the country with a panic, and the people will believe them. They actually brought on a panic in 1907 to scare Roosevelt. I stumped the east, south and west in the campaign of 1908. 'I should like to vote the democratic ticket,' many a man said to me, 'but I am afraid to do so. All I have in the world is invested in my little business. A panic would ruin me.'

"If the democratic party," Kern continued, "nominates a candidate for President who is supposed to be in sympathy with the interests that were mentioned by Senator La Follette, the voters would not support him. If a candidate, satisfactory to the others is nominated, the panic scare would be let loose and he would be defeated. As for myself, I cannot see any chance of democratic success at a presidential election."

Another declaration of Kern's of interest because of the fact that it takes issue with the element, an ever diminishing quantity, 'tis true—which contends that socialism will never take root in America, is the following:

"For present advantage, for the little dollar that can be grabbed and pocketed, business men, and great business men at that, are jeopardizing the principles and the institutions of their country. They are multiplying socialists faster than are the socialist leaders themselves. There is a dangerous and dormant socialistic sentiment in the United States that has not yet disassociated itself from the republican and democratic parties. Hundreds of thousands of silent socialists are still voting the old tickets."

Of course, the clear-headedness of these "hundreds of thousands" of socialists is one thing—they may be far from having a grasp of the revolutionary position of the international working class movement—but as an instance of the trend of things political, Kern's statement is a knock-out for all Mallockians and Civic Federationists.

"CHARITY BALLS."

An Agreeable but Hypocritical Diversion of the Master Class.

"Charity with rings on its fingers and bells on its toes may be many things which are delightful, but it can not be called scientific. It may be questioned if it be not a bit more self-satisfied than is befitting in that great virtue which is admonished to be secretive—to keep the one hand from knowing what the other does."—Chicago Tribune.

"Dancing luxuriously for the relief through our aims of those we impoverish by our privileges, may be an agreeable kind of penance; but isn't it somewhat suggestive of those follies of the predatory rich of France which provoked the excesses of the Revolution?"—Chicago Public.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

THE UNEMPLOYED

Reason for Ever Increasing Army of Men Without Work Lies in Economic Order—Radical Change Needed.

It is not possible to discuss the unemployed without some mention of politics, says Frank Fox in the London Daily Mail. The general conclusions from personal observations, fortified by the ascertained opinions of many close students of the East End, are that the present means of dealing with people "down and out" are useless.

In the first place the misery of a great mass of the population is not normal to the English nation, viewed historically. The researches of Prof. Thorold Rogers into the social conditions of the middle ages, going as far back as that, show a state of general happiness and comfort. The land owner recognized a duty to his tenants and laborers. The craftsman was the friend and guide of his apprentice, the church was a place of charity for the sick and the deformed.

With the breaking up of the church establishments there came the first grave incidence of anything like permanent pauperism in England. But even then the feeling of paternalism acted as a powerful palliative.

It was with the beginning of the great industrial epoch that was ushered in with steam power that the misery of the men who are down deepened, while the general prosperity of the nation, so far as that is expressed in money, increased. With the new industrial era, came a new economic creed. Just at the time when the conditions of life were subjected to a change which was profoundly revolutionary; when the tillage of the fields was given up for factory work; when the old-fashioned friendly apprenticeship was abandoned and the demand was for unskilled labor, for female labor, for child labor, as servants of great machines—at the time when of all others there was need of wise guidance and sympathetic rule—it was preached and practiced that the rulers of the state had nothing at all to do with the relations of employment; that the relations between capital and labor must be allowed to settle themselves.

The English populace was thrown on the mercy of the "inexorable economic law" of supply and demand. That was the beginning of the present condition of England. A reversed flush of material prosperity, making vast commercial fortunes, marked the new era; but it was at the sacrifice of much that was best in the nation's life.

At first the factories and coal pits were fed not only with the men of England, but also with the women and children of England. Mr. Cobden and his disciples, who were the preachers of the new religion of economics, could see nothing so valuable in a child's life as to make valid any hesitation in sacrificing it on the altar of the new theory of national prosperity they had devised. In time the pity of England cried a halt. The elementary savagery of free trade, free competition, free labor was modified little by little with acts against child labor and with acts to regulate labor in factories.

Still, only the worst results of a system which was in itself an evil thing and foreign to the British character were touched; the evil itself was left. It was still insisted that, in the main, matters of trade and industry were best left to the arbitrament of the old jungle law of rule by strength of claw and tooth.

For a radical cure of the unemployed evil there must be not only a bold and thorough plan for dealing with the present unhappy army, but a new policy to bring into use the fields and factories of the nation.—Exch.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 CITY HALL PLACE NEW YORK.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

TYRANTS' TOOLS.

Courts Being Used in Interests of Foreign Oppressors.

Carlo De Fornaro was sentenced on November 8th to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary for having libeled one Espindola, a Mexican who edits a paper in the interests of the Mexican despot, President Diaz. Our newspapers with their usual keen discernment of what is important and what is unimportant, have devoted but a few lines to this item, and in an inside page. On the first page, and in big headlines, of the same issue are such important items as the following: "Mrs. Astor obtains divorce," "Mrs. Flagler hurt in auto," "Horse Show opens: Bigger opening attendance," "Farmer held as masked robber," etc., etc. As I said, the keen discernment of our newspapers is truly remarkable.

Yes, conditions in this country are becoming serious. Irresponsible and uncultured officials constitute themselves censors of our press, ignorant and brutal policemen prohibit and break up meetings without warrant or justification in law; illegal and highhanded arrests are reported almost daily; and now our officials are beginning to play the role of bloodhounds for the cruel tyrants of Europe and other continents.

If Fornaro's conviction is allowed to stand, it may have far-reaching consequences. Every scoundrel who does the dirty work for the bloody Czar, for the King of the Belgians, for the Sultan of Turkey, for the Shah of Persia, etc., who has at one time or another felt the lash of honest criticism, will get courage and will attempt to clap his inconvenient critic into prison. And he will find help and encouragement in our district attorneys, in our finely thinking and discriminating judges. A beautiful state of affairs! Perhaps we will have even the pleasure of witnessing the spectacle of a Russian Grand Duke coming over to this land of the free (?) and the home of the brave (?) and demanding life imprisonment for an editor who dared to indulge in discourteous criticism of his private life, of his graft and peculations of his brutal murders, of his incitement to massacres, etc., etc. Yes, unless the people awake, we will live to see some peculiar things in this country.—Critic and Guide.

ONE DIVORCE IN ELEVEN, IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 1.—For every eleven marriage licenses issued in this city during 1909, one suit for divorce was filed. This is not only an increase in the number of divorce suits as compared with the year 1908, but is also a slight increase in the percentage of suits to the number of marriages.

There were 1,101 suits instituted in 1909 as compared with 990 suits begun in 1908. The number of marriages for 1909 was 12,136, or 567 more than in the previous year.

The number of divorce suits granted in 1909 was 714. Some of these had begun before the beginning of the year. In the general course of court procedure about ninety-five per cent. of the suits filed are granted.

These figures represent only a part of the domestic unhappiness which found its way into the courts. In the description courts 1,956 warrants were issued for arrests of husbands on charges of "desertion and non-support."

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1903.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

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Poisoned Bait for Phila. Trolleyemen.

Philadelphia, January 1.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has decided to hang a few tempting baits before the exploiters of the company, in the hope of thus interfering with another great strike such as the company had to face last year.

For instance, it was decided to give \$500 "free insurance" to all wage workers "in the service of the company." It is hoped that fear of losing this "insurance" will tie the men to the company's apron strings, and prevent their leaving it, either to strike, or for any other reason.

It was also decided to give "pensions" of \$20 a month to all employees sixty-five years or over, who have worked for the company 25 years. Of course there are mighty few of these, but it sounds nice.

A penny raise in wages was also decreed, not to go into effect, though, till next July. Motormen and conductors who now are blessed with 22 cents for an hour's labor, will then receive 23. These mountainous wages will be still further

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place,

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past. Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

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magnified at the rate of 1 cent an hour every two years, "till the maximum of 23 cents an hour is reached." Elevated road motormen may even scale the dizzy heights of 25 cents an hour.

AS TO ANARCHY, THEFT, AND SPOKANE, GENERALLY

[The below correspondence between Miss Anna Tewksbury, now of Youngstown, Wash., and Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., was forwarded to the Daily and Weekly People with the request for publication]:

I.

To Section Los Angeles of the S. L. P.—Enclosed is copy of an open letter to the editor of The People. Judging from your (?) paper your party organization is ABSOLUTELY ROTTEN. If you are intelligent wage workers how can you stand for the dope handed out by the "People"? Just compare the "People" with the "Industrial Worker," published by the Spokane I. W. W., then if you are willing to give an honest, impartial and truthful verdict you will say that the Worker is the paper of the revolutionists, and the People is a confused mess of bourgeois ideas, criticisms of the S. P. half true, half misrepresentation, a case of "the pot calling the kettle black," and constant vilification of the revolutionary workers in the I. W. W. What has become of the "fighting S. L. P." skulking in rat holes waiting for the "hallooing huns" to burst your bonds asunder? Why do you not come out in the open and do your part in this YOUR FIGHT for free speech in Spokane? Is it fear of your job? Is it fear of your PARTY BOSS? Or is it fear for that precious hide of yours which is no better than any other workman's hide as I know of.

If the S. L. P. vote decreases fifty per cent. at every election how long will it take the S. L. P. to capture the political government? Our calculation would be that it will be for Section Seattle to develop backbone enough to go to jail for the sake of principle. If there is any manhood amongst you it will assert itself, cease supporting an organization that is impotent to fight the battles of the workers, therefore has no excuse for existence, and get into the fight in Spokane for if the workers in Spokane are defeated, you will be responsible to the working class inasmuch as you have aided in that defeat.

ANNA TEWKSBURY.

Youngstown, Wash.

(Enclosure.)

Editor Weekly People:

The editor of the "People" has long posed as a champion of workingclass interests also as an advocate of the Industrial Union. His editorials and the attitude of HIS paper, the "People," prove him to be neither, on the contrary he declares "The S. L. P. welcomes the rich as well as the poor," see Letter Box, Weekly People, Nov. 27th, while the Preamble of the I. W. W., which is the Industrial Union, declares that "the employing class" (the rich) "and the working class" (the poor) "have nothing in common."

That he characterizes the workers as "anarchists," "thieves," "rioters," "slummiests," etc. terms which he evidently borrows from the "Spokane Review" of Spokane, prove the "People" to be a part of the capitalist police system. The Spokane "bulls" club the workers with a "bille," the editor of the "People" clubs the workers with a pen. The former are unlettered PAID thugs, the latter is an educated thug giving his services FREE GRATIS (!) There are capitalist slums and proletarian slums. "The modern laborer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper." Communist Manifesto, page 28. We "down and out" are proletarian "slummiests" but we also have the honor of being in that class of which Engels quotes on page 7 of the Manifesto: "the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself." "Theft"? the ruling classes have robbed the laborer of his product from time immemorial, how then can it be called "stealing" when a laborer recovers a part of the "stolen goods"?

"Rioters"? the only rioting we heard of was caused by a sympathetic public pelting the hungry prisoners with food. Is teaching the workers the truth a "fraud" and having backbone enough to go to jail for your principles a "crime"? These are the ethics of the employing class, are they also the ethics of the S. L. P.? It would appear so from editorial in the Weekly "People" of v. 27, the party-owned (?) paper. Men to prosecuting attorney Pugh conducting the prosecution against the I. W. W. in Spokane: "These men haven't the slightest respect for the courts or the law and the only way to bring them to their senses is to make them feel the weight of the law, to give them a practical application of the

mailed fist. We must teach them that they live in America, if they won't learn any other way." Listen to the editor of the Weekly "People": "No rope would have been strong enough to hold the S. L. P. to the Trautmann-St. John concern after it struck out the political clause," [the American method of keeping the workers in subjection, A. T.] "No blandishments could have stayed the S. L. P.'s arm from hitting as it is hitting, such an anarchist crew." Pugh and De Leon, what a holy alliance to uphold bourgeois "civilized methods." The I. W. W. is the only practical fighting organization of the workers. It stands ready to do its duty in every conflict with the exploiters of labor. Yes, it is time the Simple Simonized S. P. the spineless S. L. P., the antiquated A. P. of L. ceased to exist and give place to the unconquerable I. W. W. This is not written in defense of the I. W. W., it needs none, but to show the S. L. P. how it (S. L. P.) looks to the wage working class.

Anna Tewksbury.

Youngstown, Wash.

II.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Anna Tewksbury.

Youngstown, Wash.—

Madame—Were it not for the opportunity to show up the "unhappy," unfortunate fatalism which leads to blood-curdling disasters and defeats of which the "Paris Commune" with its 30,000 dead, and streets of blood, is sufficient warning, and which also "sets back the dawn of class abolition," as the burning of the Alexandria Library retarded for many centuries the enlightening progress of science against mythology, superstition, and prejudice, we would not deem your attack and appeal worth the time to answer.

Also there are many well intentioned persons, who, not knowing the history and the cause of the Spokane tragedy, would otherwise be led to slaughter, suffering or at the final stages "like many populist workmen" revert back to capitalist adherents. Otherwise your criticism only deserves contempt. Referring to us as "rotten," "thugs," lacking backbone, bourgeois idealists, etc., at the same time appealing to us for aid would be amusing if it were not so tragic. As with many Anarchist thinkers your trouble pivots on one word "Theft," which you extol and approve in your literary spasm.

It was the "immortal" Pierre Proudhon, the "Father of Anarchy," who proclaimed "Property is Theft," and it was Karl Marx who proved that expropriation was inherent in the capitalist mode of production, and in Marx's criticism of Proudhon's book "Philosophy of Misery" he proved Proudhon to be a reactionary bourgeois utopian.

If "Theft" was the source of the industrial capitalists' power, (Footnote No. 1), and not "surplus value," as Marx proves, then the Good Government Reformers like Hearst, Lawson, Henry, Spreckles, Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts, Pure Food actionists, Prohibitionists, etc., need only to down the pirate or thieving capitalist to have social equity.

Because the capitalist becomes a thieving degenerate is no excuse for the worker to degenerate to the same level, especially when the worker lands in the hell-hole of a prison where he rots and often becomes an imbecile, while the capitalist thief gets off with a fine. And when it comes to "Theft" as tactics, the capitalist can hire the best of thieves, who can steal a million while the worker steals a doughnut, or makes a "gallery play" for a meal, which plan Walsh of Spokane and Jones of Los Angeles approve. The psychology of "Theft" shows it to be destructive and negative tactics: it destroys its own aims. A story is told of two thieves, who after a successful season went to divide the booty, which was hidden in a cave. One stayed outside to watch and prepare a lunch while the other went for the swag. The latter decided if he stabbed thief No. 1 after lunch he would have it all; No. 1 decided if he would poison the other's lunch he would have the swag. In spite of the saying "there is honor among thieves," there is none. Each acted accordingly. After lunch thief No. 2 stabbed No. 1 and shortly after No. 2 succumbed to the poison. The essence of the "Thief" is distrust, and since it is alleged by men in Spokane that Walsh and Wilson are experienced in this line having served time in prisons, you can readily see what "Theft" leads to. Not only is the spectre of the "immortal" Proudhon stalking forth in Spokane; here in Los Angeles the leading spokesman of the St. John I. W. W., Mr. Wm. Sauter, has publicly proclaimed himself an Anarchist.

You ask us to support your fight. If we did so and collected money to send to you, and you, believing in "Theft," how would we know it would ever reach you if one of your "take and hold" members got it first? or, if the mailmen belonged to your outfit, how would we ever know whether a letter money order or paper would ever reach you?

Why do you want a "rotten" organization to support you? Your letter indicates that you consider the "Weakly People" a very "Strongly People." If it did not hit you "Strongly" why go into such hysterics?

Why did you not consult the S. L. P. before going into this fight, instead of asking our aid now? The S. L. P. press saved the I. W. W. twice when it was assailed by the Sherman outfit, and later by another reactionary crowd. The S. L. P. press was fighting and teaching industrial unionism when the S. P. would have none of it, and voted it down at their last National Convention. After saving St. John and Trautman from defeat twice these men turned on the S. L. P., with vile misrepresentation (admitted by St. John and Trautman in correspondence but blamed on ex-Editor Edwards).

The Spokane lovers of "Free Speech" ordered S. L. P. members out of your free (Russianized) reading room; the S. P. and S. L. P. members were denounced as "ballot box freaks," "paper-wad stiffs," Debs and De Leon were denounced as "political fakirs," and the S. P. and S. L. P. were denounced as "an abscissa on the Labor Movement."

What kind of freedom do you practice when your General Secretary St. John physically assaults Delegate Francis of New York and you order Socialists out of your headquarters? And your fatalism pursues you to think it takes backbone to break into jail! Anybody can break into jail and starve themselves, we have yet to hear of a Spokane capitalist going without his dinner. Any person can break a law, a window, hit a policeman; any paper can violate a law and get confiscated; the capitalists enjoy phumature conflicts as it gives them a good opportunity to torture and disperse over-zealous agitators, who, with more study and experience, might become dangerous, not by breaking into jails, but by staying outside and conducting a revolutionary education.

All the personal bravery in the world, all the suffering fatalism you can imagine will not break down the economic power of the capitalist unless backed by sound reasoning. It is indeed sad to see people captivated by the philosophy of "Theft," of individual "take-and-hold" of "something now" (generally three to six months in jail). We know many well intentioned persons among you; sorry for them; in vain have we warned them; but like the A. F. of L. striker, who, not knowing every other craft was scabbing on him, went out anyhow leaving his brothers in the next department at work, only to suffer defeat, what he could not learn by reason, he suffered in pain.

The Spokane affair has all the "earmarks" of the "Mollie Maguires" and after the affair is over you may see an Azzell, Gapon, or McFarland, who, behind the cry of "Free Speech," is leading honest people to a fatalism which may mean death for some, and Pinkerton surveillance for the rest.

We have read your Spokane paper and consider it a poor educational sheet. The last copy with a crowd of workers in the sweat-box (while the capitalists are enjoying a cafe) puts one in mind of the saying "another such victory and we are lost."

The Daily and Weekly People are fighting, as they always have for class-conscious political and economic action of the working class, and the S. L. P. will win no matter how the vote may fall or rise, or how many economic fatalists starve in the Spokane jail, and here is the reason in a nutshell—the S. L. P. ever conforms itself and its propaganda to the evolution of social science. Columbus, ostracized and condemned, stuck to his scientific position and won out, while all the self inflicted suffering of the Doukhobors only proved them to be dupes of religious fanatics. The economic fatalist on one hand and the political fatalist on the other would woo Science to change its course to suit their one-legged method of reasoning.

The S. L. P. has fought a bona-fide battle for Free Speech in almost every city in the United States. Your insinuation that we oppose the "Principle of Free Speech" is wrong. What we oppose is the Proudhonism hiding behind the cry of free speech, and which threatens to throttle the revolutionary movement. The S. L. P. fought and led the battle against craft unionism when it meant bread and butter from the table and children at home, "and not self imposed martyrdom in a jail." Long before the believers in the Philosophy of "Theft" desecrated the principle of Industrial Unionism, the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. fought the battle at Schoen's Pressed

Steel Works in 1898; at Slatersville, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; New York City, Newark, N. J.; Newport News, Va., and various other places, with all the power of the capitalist class, the Socialist party, A. F. of L., and Civic Federation against us. Accuse us of lack of backbone! Every Socialist who has seen the light of Industrial Unionism in your outfit knows that it is not true, or you would not exclude us of the freedom of your headquarters. As to admitting the rich, how about Dr. Reimann and Emma Goldman's intellectual anarchists (rich people) helping your Spokane outfit?

As to the Editor of The People you all KNOW and FEEL he is able to take care of himself.

Why did you denounce Political Action when Free Speech is based on constitutional political rights? Are you not inconsistent in denouncing a civil institution and then not only fighting for it but starving yourself to use it? Why don't you "Take and Hold" it instead of going to "un-civilized courts," before "capitalist judges," and paying "capitalist lawyers," to plead on supplicant knees for the hated political right that you might conquer if you took political action?

Not only have the S. L. P. members fought, suffered, and upheld the principle of "Free Speech," the S. L. P. would never have consented to stay off the streets of Spokane when Taft or Bryan visited there; and when the S. L. P. makes a fight for Free Speech it will not be a pretext to collect street alms to teach starvation-of-workmen tactics, and refusing to pay, and other such petty methods which Karl Marx explains are characteristic of the slummiest (Footnote No. 2), but it will be as an expedient to class-conscious education.

It is our ardent hope that the honest ones among you will learn, will put aside the prejudices you have imbibed against the S. L. P. and reason this matter out.

Of all the things which stifle thought, "Prejudice" is the thing we ought to throw overboard.

And now, fair lady, let us whisper you a secret in response to your remark that your opinion of "The People" typifies the working class. You are not the working class; and they will express their own opinion regardless of your Proudhonism.

'Tis time fair lady to mend your way
So grasp the hand of reason,
For if you fail to pluck the rose,
The thorn will lead to treason.

For Section Los Angeles, S. L. P.
LOUIS C. HALLER,
Secretary.

Footnote No. 1.

"To explain, therefore, the general nature of profits, you must start from the theorem that, on an average, commodities (including the commodity labor-power) are sold at their real values, and, that profits are derived from selling them at their values, i. e., in proportion to the quantity of labor realized in them. If you cannot explain profit upon this supposition you cannot explain it at all."—Karl Marx, Pg. 39, Value, Price and Profit.

Footnote No. 2.

Read 18th Brumaire by Marx.

The two Letter-Box answers in the Weekly People of Nov. 27 that Miss Tewksbury quotes from are in full as follows:

T. W., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Such a man is simply a misfit. He belongs to the category of people who do not serve a Cause, and serve only their own private whims, or spite. Only such people would "explain" the attitude of The People towards the I-am-a-bums on the ground of "revenge." No rope would have been strong enough to hold the S. L. P. to the Trautmann-St. John concern after it struck out the political clause. No blandishments could have stayed the S. L. P.'s arm from hitting, as it is hitting, such an Anarchist crew. Without meaning to insult Bakounine, by comparing the Trautmann act with him, the experience of Marx and Engels with Bakounine is a bequest left by the founders of Socialism to the Socialist Movement to steer clear of such elements, and keep the Movement clear of them.

L. W., MONETT, MO.—For a person who follows a scientific occupation, it is no credit to his scientific method (science proceeds from facts) to say "the S. L. P. will not accept the rich." The S. L. P. welcomes the rich as well as the poor. What the S. L. P. does not welcome is the man who proceeds from the principle that his money is a patent of knowledge, and pushes nonsense with his money, and thereby corrupts the Movement.

L. C. H.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

IT IS NOT A SEX FIGHT, BUT PART OF THE CLASS CONFLICT.

No working class institution or movement which hopes to realize its aspirations, can afford to shut out or ignore the working class woman. She has to face the same problems as the workingman. The real "Women's Movement" is not apart from, but a part of the wider Labor Movement.

Those who attempt to separate them, who claim that the Woman Question is a sex question and not a class question, are, however much they may repudiate the conclusion, logically following out the premise of the anti-feminist: that man by nature is one thing, and that woman by nature is an entirely different organization. Hence social difference results from natural difference, women are socially inferior because they are naturally inferior. This natural inferiority is held to be demonstrated both physically and mentally in the inferior physique, lower brain weight, and the absence of transcendent genius in woman.

All of these arguments, if they can be dignified by that name, have been long since relegated to the lumber room of exploded fallacies. Human life is too short to warrant our recalling them, even if it be for the very laudable purpose of adding to the gaiety of nations. The point we wish to make is this: that while all "Votes for Women" organizations deny the social inferiority of their sex, some "Votes for Women" organizations, by making the question of women's social inequality to revolve around the difference of sex, practically admit the first premise of the anti-feminist school. Both start out from sexual differentiation.

The greatest sufferers from social bondage are women. It is upon woman, especially the working class woman, that the cross rests heaviest. Women are the most oppressed, the most exploited, the most impoverished. Relatively speaking there was hardly a time when a larger number of women found themselves in so unsatisfactory a condition as to-day. The industrial process, into which they are compelled to enter in ever increasing numbers, brings them directly under the economic lash of modern capitalism. They become numbered with the exploited wage earner. Domestic subjection becomes merged in economic subjection. In this atmosphere "Questioning" finds its outcome in "Movement." The revolt of woman breaks out and begins to take on definite shape. "The right to vote" is added to "the right to work" and "the right to live."

Generally speaking, all social movements in the early stages of their existence partake of a nebulous and promiscuous character. The Woman's Movement is no exception to the rule. Property and propertiless classes are found fighting together for what appears to be an object of the common good, until the different conditions under which these two different elements move, assert themselves and act as a touchstone, by which, action must be tested. To this touchstone previous methods and ideals no longer ring true. In the general unity there is revealed a contradiction which demands the inevitable cleavage. Where formerly one camp occupied the field there are now a number of camps each more or less in conflict with the other. The feminine movement takes upon itself the same characteristics as the masculine movement. Both reflect the same very definite economic relation in the present constitution of society, the relation of those who have exclusive ownership, or

control, of the material means of producing, to those who are excluded or shut out. The relation is one of ever-growing antagonism. In a word it is the Class Struggle, from which alone the social slavery of both man and woman can be explained. Sex inequality is the product of economic inequality.

We have said that women are the greatest sufferers from social bondage. They are also the longest sufferers. Woman was a slave before man was a slave. But not always, or everywhere, has she been in that degraded condition. Bachofen, Morgan, and other reliable investigators have shown that the paternal family which placed woman in a condition of subjection to man was preceded by the maternal family. The economic conditions under which matriarchal family institutions prevailed, were these: permanent domicile of the tribe; cultivation of the soil, and the manufacture of household utensils, almost exclusively by women; the practice of hunting by men; and the possibility of accumulating some property. Under such conditions woman was at least the peer of man, even exercising a superior influence in the affairs of the community. Hesiod says of the matriarchal family that when it existed, man, even if he were a hundred years old, lived with his prudent mother—"he was fed in her house like a great child."

Primitive religions, especially those prevalent in Egypt and Greece deified woman before man, which goes a long way to show that woman's intelligence was the first to develop. This transformation was the result of an economic process. The gradual extension of agriculture which woman had begun, rendered hunting more and more unnecessary. The improvement in the tools of production led to an increase in the quantity of manufactured things, which in turn resulted in exchange, first between tribes, and later between individuals within the tribe. With this development the support of the family became more and more the exclusive business of the males, while the women were limited to the narrower horizon of the household. With this limitation in the sphere of their activity, their value as producers of the necessities of life decreased, and as a further result their influence in communal affairs waned.

Economic development brought about the subjection of woman. Economic development is bringing about her emancipation. The emancipation of woman only becomes feasible when she is enabled to take part in social production, and when household duties require her attention in a minor degree. After long ages of continued oppression, economic conditions have become such as to make her again an economic factor in production. In the marvellous machinery and steam-power which the Industrial Revolution ushered in, is the sure and certain hope of social deliverance for woman as well as the workingman.

However painful may be the effects of this economic process, women will be compelled to think and act in the struggle, not against the "other sex" but against the other class, against the dominating wealth-owning few. Society is not divided along the line of sex, but along the line of ownership and non-ownership of the means of human life. The source of subjection is to be found neither in sex nor in sentimentalism, but in the social system. And whosoever the source is, there also is to be found the solution.—The Plebs Magazine.

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1855	2,063
In 1862	21,157
In 1866	26,564
In 1870	74,191
In 1874	13,172
In 1908	14,257

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

NEW YEAR SONNET TO THE S. L. P.

Awake, alert, clear brained, clean limbed
and true,
The S. L. P. does face another year,
Surviving every snarl and snap and
sneer:
Oft did they cry, "Tis dead and buried
too,"
When in their lying hearts full well they
knew
It lived and fought without a trace of
fear
From off the workers' brains the clouds
to clear,
From off their backs to hurl the robber
crew.
Stand fast, fight on, thou stalwart
S. L. P.!
And swing thy mighty sword, the Party
Press.
What though in legions stand the enemy
Upon thy blood red banner nevertheless
Shall perch, at dawn, the white winged
victory
And sing of new born times when none
oppress.

—ALEXANDER RALPH, San Francisco,
Calif.

A SOWER WENT FORTH.

A correspondent illustrates with the
names of several men and one woman a
point he makes, and which puzzles him.
The point is:

"These persons are only a few of several
whom I could name. Their minds
started utter blanks on the social question.
They came in touch with the Socialist
Labor Party, the Daily and Weekly
People, and the rest of S. L. P.
brilliant literature. Forthwith they became
'speakers' and even 'writers.' I watched
them closely. They were parrots. I hoped
that, from parroting, they would begin to
digest the vast amount of sound principles
they were taking in. I saw no evidence of
any such digestive process. On the contrary,
I saw evidence of increased and increasing
superficialness, accompanied with vanity
and vainglory. And presently I saw them,
one after another, fly off the handle, acting
as though they knew it all, and making
asses of themselves. What can be the cause
of this? Can it be, I have often asked
myself, that there is some defect in the
method of S. L. P. literature, and that,
instead of its rendering these people solid
thinkers, with a respect for knowledge,
and the difficulty of acquiring the same,
it causes so many of them to become top-
heavy, and to grow impudent, insolent,
and swaggerers? Of course, these are not
the rule. But there are so many of them,
and they make so much noise that they
have attracted my attention. I have asked
myself the question, Can it be that this
evil is the result of the distinctive virtue
of S. L. P. literature, inasmuch as S. L. P.
literature presents the toughest knots of
science in a style so easy that it can be
unraveled by all? Did the figure cut by
these people ever strike you?"

Our correspondent can best be answered
with one of the most poetic parables,
and withal true to nature, of the carpenter
of Nazareth:

"A sower went forth to sow:
"And when he sowed, some seeds fell
by the wayside, and the fowls came and
devoured them up.

"Some fell upon stony places, where
they had not much earth; and forth-
with they sprung up, because they had
no depth of earth:

"And when the sun was up, they were
scorched; and because they had no root
they withered away.

"And some fell among thorns; and the
thorns sprung up, and choked them:

"But others fell into good ground, and
brought forth fruit, some an hundred-
fold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

That sower is the S. L. P.; and the
seeds it sows meet with all the accidents
in the parable. Some of the seeds "fall
by the wayside" and the cormorant fowl

of Socialism destroy them; some of the
seeds "fall among thorns" and the thorns
of interested slummary and "intellectual-
ism" choke them; and some of the seeds,
falling on shallow minds, forthwith
spring up fast because they find no
depth of earth into which to cast
their roots. These are the elements our
correspondent has in mind.

There is nothing the matter with the
literature of the S. L. P. Our correspond-
ent will admit that to avoid its
shooting up where there is no depth of
earth would be to render it so sterile as
to be unable, when falling upon good
ground, to bring forth the many a hun-
dredfold fruit that it is bound to bring
forth in due season.

AT THE TABLE OF DIVES.

The figures of the national wealth
that are being reeled off by the re-
ports to the Congress of the Depart-
ments of the Treasury. Agriculture
and the interior look like astronomical
tables of the distance of Jupiter and
Saturn from the earth, and their ve-
locity through space. The figures are
so plentiful and so long that they make
the head swim. They cannot be
recited in one breath.

Reading these figures, the conclusion
would be justified that our people are
seated at the most sumptuous banquet
table Nature has ever provided with
the aid of man. Yet simultaneously
with the figures of the national wealth
reported by the Departments there
come ominous notes.

"Tis not so much the notes of shock-
ing accidents in mines, on railroads
and in factories. Accidents might be
unavoidable under the best of circum-
stances. Earthquakes might upset the
best laden banquet tables; thunder-
bolts may scatter the jolliest of feasts
and mingle the sighs of despair with
the notes of festive music. The notes
that come jarring upon the implied
melody of the interminable figures of
our national wealth are of a different
temper. Two of them may answer for
the rest.

Rockefeller gives \$1,000,000 to ex-
terminate the hookworm. Crocker gives
\$1,500,000 to fight cancer.

To him who has brains with which
to think these two "philanthropies"
place our longwinded national wealth
in sad light. They strike a note the
burden of which denies the fabulous
wealth reported to be "national," and
denotes it to be private. They throw
a flashlight upon the banquet table.
They illumine the "guests." The Nation
is not there. Dives only sits at
the board—the Nation picks up only
the crumbs that Dives chooses to
throw at it.

A SUPERFLUOUS QUESTION.

"What is the matter with the So-
cialist party?" asks the S. P. organ,
the "Montana News" of December 16.
Surely a superfluous question to be
put by that paper, and in that particu-
lar issue.

That very paper, on the front page
of that very issue answers the ques-
tion to a tittle. Five and three-quar-
ter inches' space of that issue's front
page is taken up with yellow-yelling
full page-wide headlines such as these:

"Spokane Officials Use Russian Tor-
tures." "Unexampled Barbarities—
Gross Immoralities in the Prisons—
Scurry Spreading Because of Starva-
tion Atrocities—Free Press as Well as
Free Speech Crushed Under Foot in
Spokane," Etc., Etc.

What's the matter with the S. P.?
The S. P. is a cross between St. Vitus's
Dance and Yellow Journalism; it is a
feather blown hither and thither by
any gust of wind; it is a chaser after
sensations; it is a bubble inflated with
windy rhetoric; it is a bundle of con-
tradictions, and a betrayer of the
Working Class.

What's the matter with the S. P.?
The hysterics that convulse a patient
afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance finally
leave him limp and prone; Yellowness,
like the persistent splicing of the main
brace, ends with delirium tremens; the
blown-about feather lands finally in
the ditch; the headlong chaser after
sensations tumbles, eventually if not
sooner, heels-over-head at the foot of
the rainbow he would grasp; the bubble,
whether of soap or rhetoric, bursts
soon as it strikes a hard substance.

often sooner; the monger of contra-
dictions finally gets tangled in his own
rentings; above all, the betrayer of
the Working Class who—so long as
the name of "I. W. W." stood only for,
and was known only as, a sane and
soundly aggressive organization in La-
bor's interest, a credit and glory to the
American proletariat—had vituperation
and calumny only for the organiza-
tion; but who—the instant the name
of "I. W. W." was usurped by a
bunch of men and women who repu-
diate the ballot, advocate theft as a
proletarian method, unfurl the execrable
flag of Anarchy and Slummary, in
short, threaten to heap disgrace upon
the American Labor Movement—now
line up with the cockatrice, that be-

trayer of the Working Class is bound
to be found out.

What's the matter with the S. P.?
Why, it is found out. That it was
"found out" was quite clearly indi-
cated by the returns of the presiden-
tial election of 1908; was indicated
still more crushingly by the election
returns of November, 1909 from New
York to San Francisco; was re-indi-
cated with peculiar emphasis at the
special election held in the Seventh
Senate District in Brooklyn recently
to choose a successor to the late Sen-
ator McCarren, and where the S. P.,
which, not two months before, polled
781 votes now came out with 96. The
"Vote," the one thing with which the
S. P. used to justify all its misdeeds,
the fig-leaf with which the party
sought to cover its nakedness, has
shriveled. But what was "found out"?
Simons's letter to Walling is now
eclipsed by the "Montana News."

What's the matter with the S. P.?
Why, look at the "Montana News" of
Dec. 16, 1909.

THE "WISCONSIN IDEA."

To judge from Victor L. Berger's con-
ception of the anatomy of his Labor
Movement, the gentleman stands a good
chance of having both his ears boxed
with his own hands.

Mr. Berger refers to the Labor Move-
ment as a body with two arms—an eco-
nomic, or trades union arm, and a politi-
cal arm. He then adds that "both arms
belong to the same body." That is
sound anatomy: both the arms of a
body belong to it, not to different bodies.
He says further that "both arms must
work in perfect harmony and help each
other. No objection can be found to this
either in point of anatomy, or in point
of morals: indeed, there is high class
authority in its support: ancient Roman
wisdom long ago ascertained that
"manus manum levat" (one hand washes
the other). But how does all this square
with Mr. Berger's closing theory to the
effect that "each arm is to do its own
work and shall not interfere with the
other's business"?

With the human body, one arm often
is compelled to "interfere" very de-
cidedly and effectively "with the other's
business." If lameness is the business
of the left arm, then the right arm
is bound to interfere with the left. If
the right arm takes it into its "head"
to bleed, it is the bounden duty of the
left arm to stop the flow. If the anat-
omy contemplated by Mr. Berger is the
anatomy of the human body then the
"interference" of one arm of the Labor
Movement "with the other arm's busi-
ness" is anatomically a sociologic un-
avoidableness. The same blood (mem-
bership) that circulates in one arm cir-
culates in the other arm of a Labor
Movement. Every issue of importance,
and many of no importance, in the eco-
nomic arm, is carried directly into the
political. The anti-immigration blood
corpuscles, for instance, of Mr. Berger's
Labor Movement's political arm are
squirited into it by the direct "interfer-
ence" of the blood corpuscles of the gen-
tleman's Movement's economic arm.
Here is "interference" with a vim.

If, however, there is to be really no
"interference" of one arm with the other
in Mr. Berger's Labor Movement, then
the anatomy the gentleman contem-
plates is not the human but the Jump-
ing-Jack anatomy—an anatomic sys-
tem in which the limbs, all the four, at-
tend to their business, the one altogeth-
er unconcerned about the others.

In either case the holder of such views
is in a pickle. The two arms of such
a man's "Labor Movement" may each
leave the other uninterfered with, but
only because they have the hands, or
fists, at their extremities busy boxing
the luckless man's ears.

And that is the "Wisconsin Idea."

SOCIALISTS MEET.

Gathering of Various Societies of City
Held in Karl Marx Club.

Schenectady, December 27.—A meeting
of delegates from five socialistic bodies
of this city was held yesterday afternoon
at the Karl Marx Club in Pleasant
street, for the purpose of uniting the or-
ganizations of this city which have so-
cialistic tendencies. The organizations
represented yesterday were the Karl
Marx Club, the Workingmen's Sick and
Death Benefit Society, the Workingmen's
Circle, the Hungarian Socialist Labor
Federation, and the English and German
branch of the Socialist Labor Party.

Methods were discussed by which the
socialistic bodies might be made to
unite along certain lines in the pro-
tection of the workingmen. The delegates
will report back to their organizations,
and a meeting will be held at the Karl
Marx Club February 6, when the dele-
gates will probably form a society to be
known as the Workingmen's Defense
Committee.

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MAKING OF THE MODERN PROLETARIAT

FACTORS SENDING THE TOILERS CITYWARD FROM THE COUNTRY.

By Arnold Peterson, New York.

That Denmark, hitherto looked upon
as a purely agricultural country, is rapid-
ly becoming more and more industrial,
the following statistics, taken from the
"Workers' Almanac," clearly show. The
country, however, retains the aspect of
being agricultural, owing to the fact that
agriculture, though largely conducted on
an industrial scale, with modern im-
proved implements, is not considered an
industry.

The population of Denmark in 1870
was 1,784,741; in 1906, 2,588,919. In 1870,
out of every 100 inhabitants, 25 were liv-
ing in the incorporated towns, 75 in the
rural districts. In 1906 the figures were
respectively 40 and 60. In the 36 years
the population of the cities and incorpo-
rated towns had increased by 131 per
cent., the rural parts only by 17 per cent.
The cause of the tremendous growth of
the cities as compared with that of the
country proper is fundamentally due to
the introduction of modern agricultural
machinery with its subsequent displace-
ment of labor on a large scale. Further-
more, the rising industrial lords in the
cities found themselves in dire need of
labor-power to exploit, and issued luring
calls to the young farmhands, picturing
the vast opportunities in the cities. Now
that the labor market is glutted and the
problem of the unemployed is facing
them, the benign ruling class, with an
ever firmer grip on the dependency of
labor calmly answers by asking: "Why
don't you go back to the country?"

The answer to this query might per-
haps be found in a third factor in the
migration from the country to the cities,
and is more of an ethical character. In
the latter half of the last century, and
particularly in the last two decades, a
number of educational institutions, the
so-called high schools have sprung up
throughout the land. Though far from
being revolutionary, or even "education-
al" in the strict sense of the word, they
have still wrought a change somewhat
remarkable. The young peasants, men
and women, formerly imbued with the
idea of serfdom and leading a life which
has its parallel in many parts of Russia
to-day, gradually awoke to the fact that
they were human beings, with human
rights. This sentiment was, as already
mentioned, organized into the so-called
high school movement. The consequence
was that their former filthy environ-
ments and the inhuman treatment they
in most cases were subjected to naturally
became repulsive to them and a greater
desire for a "civilized" life in the cities
drew them thither. It must be noted,
however, that not all of them became
actual wage slaves; a goodly number
eked out a precarious living by running
some little store; others found them-
selves in the double capacity of being
wage-slaves as well as "owners" of such
a store, which in the absence of the man,
is attended by the wife or half-grown
daughters.

In 1906 there were 65,242 industrial
concerns employing 317,086 persons, out
of which 208,444 were actual industrial
wage workers, while the rest were partly
craft masters, manufacturers, office and
store hands, messengers, drivers, etc. It
will be seen that the two later categories
are not considered actual industrial wage
workers!

Of these concerns, 47,117 were conduct-
ed without exploitation of labor-power.
Of the rest there were

32,126	exploiting	1-5	Workers
4,533	"	6-20	"
1,246	"	21-100	"
218	"	over 100	"

Of the industrial workers there were
employed

63,689	in shops with	1-5	Workers
44,600	"	6-20	"
50,937	"	21-100	"
39,218	"	over 100	"

Out of every 100 of the industrial
workers, 24 were working in factories
with more than 100 workers exploited in
each; in the year 1897 the figure was 20
out of every 100 who worked in such es-
tablishments. The number of these
"great concerns" (Stor Bedrifter) have in
the nine years increased from 165 to 218;
the number of the wage slaves from 34,
241 to 49,218.

The total mechanical generating force
in 1906 was 125,437 horsepower, in 1897
only 40,201 h. p.

Of the whole working class 52,058 are
being exploited at excavations, building
and the furniture industry; 35,227 in
the preparation of food articles; 31,750 in
the furnishing industry and the like (in-
cluding the shoe and hat industry and
barbers (!)); 14,944 in the textile indus-
try; 14,702 in the stone, pottery and
glassware industries; 8,102 in the wood-
enware industry (exclusive of the furni-
ture industry); 7,494 in the technical and

chemical industries (electric and gas
works, match factories, dye works, oil
factories, etc.); 7,105 in printing, book-
binding and photographic establish-
ments; 2,389 in the paper, and 929 in the
leather industries.

In agriculture 510,295 persons were
engaged in 1901. Of these, 152,227 were
independent agriculturists, (from the
landed proprietor to the proletarian-
like cottar (husband) whose "independ-
ence" is not enviable); 12,681 were "func-
tionaries" (caretakers, inspectors, etc.),
and 354,387 were common laborers, i. e.,
workers to do all kinds of work, hired
and paid by the day (this figure includes
also domestic servants.)

A few words about the so-called inde-
pendent cottars might be of interest.
From early morning till late at night the
cottar toils at his "house" (or, as it is
supposed to be, little "farm"), besides
doing all kinds of work for the rich
farmers or landed proprietors, upon
whom he still is largely dependent. The
latter treat him with that overbearing
"kindness," characteristic of this, the
former dominant class. The dissatisfaction
is great among these "near" proletari-
ans, and the Danish Social Democratic
party, governed by the economic condi-
tions of the land and the particular form
which capitalism has assumed in that
country, is reaching out for this element.
The government, in their effort to keep
the property-less peasants, or at least
some of them, from getting too re-
bellious, has started an allotment plan,
by which some of them, undoubtedly
with certain qualifications, are given
a little house and strip of land. This
scheme is characterized in the following
excerpt of a short story by a Danish
author, dealing with these conditions.
Says an old, poverty-stricken father to
his son: "Well, well, you can do it, Lars,
you have got the money. But you did
get your house cheap!"

The son: "No, pa. The government's
houses are slave houses. Yes (an oath),
so they are! That law about cottar's
lots (husbands-lodder), was a poor one.
It don't help us poor folks to good land
at low prices, as the intention was. No,
but it did relieve the gaurdmand (rich
farmers) of their barren and poor land
at high prices. That sear soil along the
outskirts of the heath,—well you know
it, pa!"

Many of them give it up in despair
and go to the cities.

Thus the Army of the Proletariat
keeps increasing.

* The actual figures are to-day very
much modified.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To All the Militants and Friends of the
Socialist Labor Party.

The militants of the S. L. P. can in-
deed look back over the year just closed
with a feeling of satisfaction at the
work they have accomplished. The prin-
ciples of scientific Socialism have been
well advanced; there has been no let
up in the uncompromising warfare
against capitalism and its multitudinous
outposts. Events too have justified the
tactics of the S. L. P.—disintegration
has set in, in the "broad," and "get
there quick" S. P., slumism, that raised
its slimy form to dishonor the working
class movement, has been scotched by
the virile workers. That there was
progress, good progress, in 1909, is the
promise for progress, greater progress,
in 1910.

We alone, of all the people, can to-day
heartily greet one another with the
words "A Happy New Year." To the
capitalist the future is a closed book, a
fateful book, that keeps him in a state
of nervous apprehension. In the bosom
of the unclass conscious proletariat,
groping in the dark, the New Year
starts no hope; prompts only an impot-
ent sigh of despair, or an equally im-
potent prayer for help, directed toward
those instrumental or interested in keep-
ing him in mental darkness. If the freak
and reformer see anything in the future
it is the writing on the wall that pro-
nounces as departed the glory they
sought.

To the S. L. P. militant only is the
future an open book. To him alone is
the New Year fraught with meaning
and with hope. Each New Year as it
comes opens an era for renewed and
hopeful activity. Let us, one and all,
with a hearty Happy New Year greeting
buckle down to the work that shall make
epochal in spreading the light, and thus
bringing nearer the day of the over-
throw of capitalism and the dawn of
the Socialist Republic.

Push the S. L. P. propaganda.

"The People" is the paper that you
want. Straight and Truthful.

PREFACE

To the English Translation of La
Salle's "Franz von Sickingen," Soon
to Be Issued in Book Form.

It is not the grandeur of its concep-
tion, nor its mechanical perfection,
nor yet the sublimity of its diction,
in short, it is not its literary merits
that have driven me—for driven I was
—to undertake the translation of La
Salle's "Franz von Sickingen." In all
these features English literature is
abundantly wealthy. Happy he who
has the taste and time to drink at that
rich fount. Translations into English,
even the best, would be a wasteful
taking of coal to Newcastle.

Franz von Sickingen was a distin-
guished German knight—distinguis-
hed in wealth, in character, in genius
and in arms—on that borderland of
the world's events when the scroll of
the Middle Ages was being rolled up,
and the scroll of Modern History be-
gan to unroll. Sickingen's stature is
almost legendary. His mind and
heart were fired by the rays of the
rising sun. The aim he set to him-
self and which he devised jointly
with Ulrich von Hutten, had he suc-
ceeded, would have saved Germany the
devastating Thirty Years' War, uni-
fied the nation along a direct, and less
thorny path than it was forced to
travel, and materially changed the his-
tory of Europe for the better of man-
kind. He failed. He had a purpose
firm, but the rock on which he suffered
shipwreck was to fail to make his pur-
pose known. Impossible as it was to
conceal his purpose from the detection
of the keen instinct of the usurpatory
elements to whom his success meant
destruction, nothing was easier than
its concealment from the masses, to
whom his success meant salvation.
Assailed by the former, who pene-
trated his designs, and left in the
lurch by the latter, to whom his de-
signs remained a secret, Sickingen
went down.

In these our own days of transition,
when individuality—before taking the
imminent leap that will enable it to
bloom as never before in the history
of man—is reduced to a minimum;
when the modern machine-compelled
interdependence of man upon man—
that is the earnest of civilized man-
hood—has for its present effect the
nipping of self-reliance; when the
present vastness of wealth producible
—that is the pledge of a social system
where, untrammelled by the brute's re-
quirement of arduous toil for physical
existence, the intellect can freely
spread its wings—now bears the ashen
fruit of tongue-tying the intellectual
lest the physical part of man pay the
penalty;—in such days as these no
tactical maxim of conduct has the
value of that which this tragedy of
La Salle's preaches, whose observance
it enjoins, and whose neglect it su-
perbly warns against. With a ma-
jestic historic setting, draped in poetic
elegance, and planted upon a pedestal
of golden maxims that converge up-
wards, and illumine the principle it-
self, "Franz von Sickingen" raises in
thrilling yet statuesque solemnity the
principle—not merely to have a pur-
pose firm, but also to dare to MAKE
IT KNOWN.

So demoralizing on the will are the
economic conditions that this genera-
tion is traversing, and so vital is the
lesson in the tragedy of "Franz von
Sickingen" to expedite the transition
from the present to the better era,
that is beckoning our race, that I un-
dertook the arduous task of rendering
this work into English, undeterred
even by the additional difficulty of pre-
serving, as needs had to be preserved,
the metrical garb—blank verse, or un-
rhymed meter, of standard lines of
iambic pentameter—in which the origi-
nal is decked. On this score my ap-
prehensions were silenced by the
thought that the best part of poetry is
ever translatable, and will shine even
through an imperfect rendition, while
the substance remains in unimpaired
luster.

To "Franz von Sickingen" pre-emi-
nently applies what, on the occasion
of other translations I have said before
regarding other works—this work de-
serves the broader field of the Social-
ist or Labor Movements of the Eng-
lish-speaking world, hereby afforded
to it; and inversely, the Socialist or
Labor Movements of the English-
speaking world, entitled to the best,
and none too good, that the Move-
ment produces in other languages,
cannot but profit by the work, hereby
rendered accessible to them.

Daniel De Leon.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To the
devil with that Standard Oil Trust!

UNCLE SAM—So say I, if you mean
the stockholders.

B. J.—This Standard Oil Trust, for
instance, closed thirty-nine refineries.

U. S.—Good!

B. J.—Are you joking?

U. S.—I am not. Have we now less
oil than we need?

B. J.—I think not.

U. S.—If to-day with an increased
need for oil, all the oil needed can be
produced with thirty-nine refineries
less, is it not a proof that those thirty-
nine were superfluous?

B. J.—I won't deny that.

U. S.—Is it not a proof of former
wastefulness and present economy in
production?

B. J.—I may grant that too.

U. S.—Does it not follow that ener-
gies and wealth that were formerly

CORRESPONDENCE

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.)

A HAPPY NEW YEAR GREETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Sunday People of December 19th has just arrived and I wish to congratulate our Yiddish paper, "Der Arbeiter." Its article on the Industrial Movement was the best historical summary I have yet read. It was short, to the point, full of indisputable facts and written in so polite a tone, that no honest wage worker could find offense. That article and two editorials which recently appeared in The People, one on "Clarionism" and another on "Proletarian Fetishism," are fine for propaganda and should be put in the hands of every member of the S. P. and I. W. W.

I celebrated Christmas Eve by going after and getting a sub to The People and expect to celebrate New Year's Day by going for another and a new member. I hope all comrades will resolve on New Year's to give one hour each day to Party work, and go for a sub or new member, not a dozen, and get none—but just one and make sure of it. We are not all Chas. Piersons—would we were.

The leader of the St. John I. W. W. here, Wm. Sauter, has publicly announced himself an Anarchist, and several of the most studious members have expressed their intention of leaving the organization. With New Year's Greeting to all comrades in general, and the workers and writers of our Party Press (Foreign Language Press included), in particular, I will resolve to try and do more for the Party in the coming year than I did in the one which is "hanging in its cheeks." I don't think it would be a hard resolution for every member who is working to resolve one day's wages, one sub to The People, and try for one new member a month.

With New Year's Greeting, I am,
Comrade,
Los Angeles, Calif., December 24.

A GOOD POINT—DON'T SHOUT TOO LOUD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To those who see in the past experience of the S. P. its final ruin, I would say: "Be not overjoyed," as there is some chance of its becoming "powerful." On election day of 1908 a laboring man (who owns only 100 acres of land, with stock and tools to work it, and a few thousand in the bank) came to me and said: "Come, go with me to the polls and help elect Bryan. After Bryan is elected the people will see that no benefit will come from the old parties, and then we can elect Debs in 1912."

Now, supposing there are a few million "class conscious proletarians" (!) who reason thus, think of the votes Debs will get four years after Bryan is elected.
J. O. S.
Oscola, Neb., December 22.

PIERSON'S WORK TELLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third week's work in Houston the comrades and I succeeded in landing one sub for Der Arbeiter, two for the Daily, and seventeen for the Weekly People. No outdoor meetings could be held during the past week, owing to cold rainy weather.

The Section held its Christmas entertainment yesterday, with a good crowd of comrades and friends in attendance, and a good snug sum was realized from same. It was a happy crowd and everybody enjoyed himself immensely.

The same "Charity" Tag Day farce that was worked in San Antonio during my stay there was worked here in Houston last Friday. Daughters of the local parasites were used for the occasion who button-holed everybody that came in sight, with a "Won't you please buy a charity badge, and help the worthy poor?" spiel. While there are any number of unfortunate victims of capitalism here in Houston, as elsewhere, in need of the necessities of life, it is dollars to doughnuts that they will get very little from those who engineered the above scheme. The "Salvation Army" had its beggars stationed on the different corners along Main street during the past week, and whatever amounts they got it is safe to predict that Old Booth and his American understrappers will get the lion's share of same.
Chas. Pierson.
Houston, Tex., December 27.

A NATIONAL DAILY PEOPLE CELEBRATION.

To Daily and Weekly People:—Before me I have a historic document. The People of April 2nd, 1899. A historic document it is indeed, wherein I see "Sign Posts that Will have to Guide the Party for the Safe Keeping of a Daily People."

Well, I must congratulate the National Executive Committee and members at large upon the birth of the Daily. It is now almost 10 years since our Daily arrived. It had to overcome many difficulties, financial and otherwise, of which no one knows but the management. We therefore should make the tenth anniversary a Daily People celebration not only in New York but throughout the land. Our committee has already taken steps in that direction by arranging for a picnic the day before the convention meets, on Decoration Day, and another is planned for some time later on. I realize the necessity for a daily, and appreciate the work of those who kept the People up to the mark. I would like to see every member and sympathizer do something for the People on its anniversary. It will be a joyful day for the S. L. P.

Martin Stauss.

Rockville, Conn., Dec. 29.

GILLHAUS' HAMMER BLOWS IN SAN JOSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Gillhaus has just closed a successful visit to this town. At a street meeting on December 18th, a few of our local hoodlums tried to disturb Gillhaus, but not finding him as easy a mark as was Michaelson of the S. P., whom they utterly routed and then haled into court and "soaked" ninety days, they passed on. On December 19, an afternoon street meeting was pulled off, but at both these meetings we urged the men to attend our hall meeting on the 21st. When the night came we had a good audience of S. P.'s, a few I. W. W.'s and union men, and some others. Gillhaus made a record speech. I have heard him before, so I know whereof I speak. Time and again the hammer blows fell square on the heads of his victims. He smashed, he shattered, he spared nothing, and when he finished the wrecked idealists lay all about as limp mentally as an old dishrag.

A. Dodge.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 23.

SECTION PHILA. FORGES ON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In spite of the storm and the holidays, Section Phila., S. L. P., held its regular propaganda meeting last Sunday with gratifying results. The attendance was very small but Higgins' lecture brought out a good discussion and the strangers present showed a spirit of inquiry, which we welcome very much.

The subject was "Revolutionary vs. Pure and Simple Socialism" and was treated by Higgins in a manner which showed that the "ballot only mania," from which he confessed he had suffered for a number of years, had entirely left him. He contrasted the revolutionary posture of the S. L. P. with all kinds of "pure and simpledom," craft union, political and physical-anarcho I-am-a-bunism," very much to the advantage of the S. L. P.

The discussion lasted over one hour, and those in the audience who have attended the S. P. meetings in Philadelphia, remarked on the freedom of discussion which is the keynote of our meetings. Literature sales were fair, collections good and two People sub cards were sold.

Next Sunday J. C. Hannon speaks on "Poverty, Its Cause and Cure."

The S. P. Central Committee has decreed that no S. L. P. literature shall be allowed in their reading rooms hereafter and that all "disrupters" shall be ejected. That's going some for a "Socialist" Party.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

THE PEOPLE BRINGS HOPE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed \$1.00 to pay for the Weekly People one year.

My subscription ran out some months back, but, being sick abed, and my eyes in a weak condition, I waited till now to renew.

I hope this will never happen again, because I cannot afford to go without The People. It is the bulwark of hope, and the wrangling reformers will come to realize this fact before many years. It is sad to know that wisdom comes as the result of such bitter experience; but, such is life.
Hoping that victory is centuries near.

er than present conditions would indicate, I am fraternally,

Hattie F. Hadley.

Lynden, Wash., December 19.

S. P. LABOR FAKIR SPANKED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the following lines I will endeavor to give a summary of the high-handed fashion in which Mr. Victor Buhr, (an S. P. candidate at last year's election), carried out his "proletarian work," and what happened in the injunction case of Local Union 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators.

The new constitution of the Brotherhood says in Section 230. "The General President shall have the power with the consent of the G. E. B. to suspend or revoke charters for any violation of Constitution or By-laws, subject to an appeal to the Membership, which shall be published in the official Journal."

This clause was written by a member of the Constitution Committee, Mr. Victor Buhr, (the last candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen of New York, on the Socialist party ticket), appointed by the old President, Mr. Balhorn.

At the convention just held at Cincinnati, another S. P. man, Mr. Philip Smith, arose and protested against the words "revoking the charter," as the old constitution only had "suspending the Locals," and he offered an amendment, the sense of which as far as I can recollect, was that if the President be given the power to "revoke" charters, the Locals be allowed a stay until it be decided by the membership at large whether the charters be revoked or not.

Then delegate John Collins of Local 848, New York, rose, and said: "If that amendment of Smith's is accepted, injunctions will not be needed; as it will be up to the members to decide about the revoking of charters."

Then Mr. Victor Buhr stood up and defended his side against the amendment of Mr. Smith, abusing all against him, and insulting the locals for procuring the injunction to protect themselves from dissolution, especially Local 1011. He called them such pleasant names as a "bunch of foreigners," who "came from the country where the standard of living is low," "that they don't want to be educated," and that they "have more hair in their whiskers than in their brushes," etc.

Then R. P. Davis, a delegate of the same local from which Mr. Victor Buhr came, rose also against Smith's amendment; and after going through the same program as Mr. Buhr, added these words:

"Gentlemen, I am 28 years in the labor movement. I am a crook and a fakir, but you cannot prove it!"

Now I would like to say a few words to Mr. Victor Buhr, since he was a candidate of the S. P. last year.

You, Mr. Buhr, accuse us of being foreigners. Who are you? Is it not a fact that you are yourself a "Slav" or a "Polak"?

You said that we "do not want to be educated." Who is it we don't want to get educated by—your co-delegate, Mr. R. P. Davis, who admitted that he is a crook and a fakir? Can we get an education from a fakir?

You said that we "come from a country where the scale of living is low." Of course we of Local 1011 come from Russia. But has your own country of Slavonia or Poland got a higher standard of living?

You don't like the "Jews with their whiskers." But last campaign, when you were running on the S. P. ticket, your campaign manager and yourself both applied and tried to get their votes; but they were no fools, for they did not vote for you.

You and your co-delegates stated that you buried the hatchet when you joined the Brotherhood about two years ago. Is it not a fact that the Brotherhood bought your organization, and you yourself were bought for \$30 a week for four months? If your organization had not been bankrupt you would still have fought against the Brotherhood. And now you are so loyal to the Brotherhood! But thank heaven your master Balhorn has been defeated.

And it remains now for you, Mr. Victor Buhr, to take up your bundle and look for a new job. Your masters are all wiped out, and your dream of becoming a national organizer is gone. I advise you now to look to your S. P. to get you a job, they may probably get it for you. In the Brotherhood you will have to work, and those "whiskers" will take good care of you.

I hope and trust that since I am an old friend of yours you will accept my earnest advice and look for a job or for a position in the S. P.

As far as the injunction case is concerned, the convention paid no attention to it. And we, the "rebellious Locals" of New York, will settle the matter ourselves. There is no longer any

danger of having our charters revoked at present.

Meyer Solomon.

Delegate Local 1011.
New York, December 26.

LOS ANGELES "I WIGGLY WOBBLIES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In this city none need lack amusement. We have the Socialist party, the self-styled Proletarian Socialist Club, and the Anarchists, all "organized for the benefit of the working class," and "actively working in their behalf." Nor should we forget our old friends, the direct-action I Wiggly Wobblers.

Each and every one of the above mentioned bodies has solved the social problem and is busy trying to figure out why the proletariat doesn't come to it and get saved.

For a long time the labor statesmen of the Socialist party have been telling the proletarians how beautifully things would be arranged in the co-operative commonwealth, and keeping as many as possible of the dear comrades gazing at the stars and paying dues and making contributions to enable the labor statesmen to make a living sacrificing themselves for Socialism in our time. Of course anything relating to labor organization or fighting tactics was placed here, as elsewhere in the S. P. on the index expurgatorius and forbidden to the faithful, especially the "disruptive" literature of the Labor News Co. The S. P. was a good meal ticket, and that was Socialism in our time and had to be taken care of.

In the S. P. at this place there has long been a jungle between the proletarians and bourgeois over the question of whose favorite sons should have Socialism in our time. When the S. P. kept an open headquarters the proletarians used to assemble there and lay plots for the overthrow of the middle class control of the party. Every time they accomplished this, the middle class element withdrew their funds and down came the proletarians like spent rockets. The last kick of the proletarian S. P. bunch is an attempt to rally under the name of Proletarian Socialist Club. They have a free reading room at the corner of 7th street and Town avenue. They develop their intellects, study economics, and prepare for the act of emancipation of the working class by denouncing De Leon for "fighting the proletariat."

The I Wiggly Wobblers are a school democratically ruled by a few self-styled Anarchists. Being organized and conducted in the interests of the working class, they are trying very hard to get the workers into their school. To teach by the object lesson method, Fellow Worker Jones has left for Spokane, where he expects to trample the American flag in the mud before its worshippers. It is confidently expected that the performance of this act by Fellow Worker Jones will overthrow the entire structure of capitalist society.

In this wonderful school are many great men much more competent to teach than Marx, and they are not too modest to say so. At a session of the Los Angeles branch of this school a few days ago, the writer was present and heard it asserted that the laborer is robbed by being forced to divide his wages with his employer. Another teacher told us that the source of all misery is the class struggle. Many employers would agree with him. Another assured us that Anarchy is all right. In order to stop this robbery of the worker by his employer the economists who are greater than Marx and who as Anarchists have something much higher than Socialism to fight for are engineering a move for the starting of restaurants, lodging houses, stores, laundries, barber shops, etc., to employ all the Fellow Workers who are unemployed and save those who are employed from having to divide their wages with the capitalists. If only criticism is made of any of this foolishness, those to whom the organization is a meal ticket, or a chance to gratify their vanity by stage strutting before a lot of middle heads, together with all their dupes raise the cry of "De Leonite!" "Dannyyite!" "Poppe!" "Rabbi!" and "Fighting the working class!"

When Vincent St. John in the fourth convention of the I. W. W., as reported in the Industrial Bulletin, declared for the principle of individual loot in times of revolutionary working class activity, and his declaration was endorsed by the rump which seized the convention, the only chance for the organization to save itself was to repudiate the convention, St. John, and all those connected with him. On the contrary, by accepting that principle by referendum the present so-called "I. W. W." outlawed itself, making of itself from a legal standpoint a criminal conspiracy, at a time when it is not able to stand an encounter with the capitalist class. No matter, however, how strong the movement might be, the principle of individual freedom to loot would defeat any organization by disrupting it in action. To make their Anarchistic posture, if possible, still more pronounced while declaring for revolution, they must

repudiate, by omission from their preamble, and expressly in official organs, any such thing as legal method of revolution or organizing for revolution, thus bringing themselves under the criminal Anarchy law, and placing themselves in a position which they can not hold and from which they can not make an orderly retreat except by reorganization and wholesale expulsion of the Anarchists, looters and the pure and simple physical forceists, and the re adoption of the 1903 preamble.

When they have been disrupted, their propaganda made a crime, and no activity further left them but secret meetings and outrages, they will still lay all their troubles on the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. men who first warned them that the elimination of a declaration for lawful methods from a preamble calling for revolution, called, in the last analysis, for one of two things—either pure and simple dynamism, or disbanding of the organization; in other words was veiled dynamism, and that individual loot was slummary.

S. L. P.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 29.

TROUNCING THE PAINTER FAKIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The fight which went on in the Brotherhood of Painters between the various locals of New York (Manhattan and Bronx), in which eleven locals were involved, ended last night (December 29, 1909) in a victory for the "rebellious locals" when they succeeded in electing their candidate for secretary of the District Council, who is the highest official in that body.

The conflict waged most seriously between John J. Garvin of Local 848, and John J. Connel of Local 592. Garvin was endorsed by L. U. 1011. Connel was endorsed by "The Jewish Boss Painters," and if Connel would have succeeded in getting elected, most of the Jewish members of L. U. 1011 would have been locked out, for they have already received notices from the "bosses" to take transfers from L. U. 1011, as that local was too rebellious for the employers.

It was a most serious conflict, for as long as Connel was in the office, the Jewish bosses succeeded in organizing themselves to fight the Jewish painters, and most of the complaints that the Jewish painters brought before Connel and his co-workers were always decided, not in favor of the members, but in favor of the "Jewish bosses." What the Jewish painters thought of this, can be easily seen from the following:

Last year Local 1011 thinking Connel to be the best man for the position of Day-Secretary of the D. C., endorsed him, and out of a vote of 292, cast a vote of 282 in favor of him. This year the same Local, out of a vote of 527, cast twelve votes in his favor and 515 for his opponent.

This feeling of dissatisfaction was not only shown by Local 1011, but by all of the other so-called "rebellious locals." These locals about two weeks ago succeeded in wiping out the heads of the old opposing factions at their tenth biennial convention, and now they have finished their work by wiping out the most ardent co-worker, Connel and his bunch here in New York.

Charters will no longer be revoked, for Connel was the whole engineer of that dirty attempt, and now that he has been cast from his official position, there is no longer anything to be feared on that score.

There is one thing which pains us exceedingly. What will now become of our dear old friend, Victor Buhr? At the last convention his masters and protectors were defeated. His dream of becoming national organizer was shattered. His last hope, that Connel (who is from his Local) might get him a job as a foreman or shop-steward on a job is also gone. The next S. P. campaign is too far off. "Poor Victor." We told you that Local 1011 would take care of you, although they are "foreigners" and you are a Slavick-Yankee.

Well, we need no longer dwell upon this picture of misery. Before we close, we hope that this defeat of Connel will be a good lesson for our new secretary, Garvin, not to go too far. For the Local that elected Connel last year by its vote has succeeded in defeating him this year.

Painter.

New York, December 30.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.
New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. J. H. PHILA., PA.—By "the introduction of feudalism into Europe" is meant the establishment of that social system. The feudal system in Europe arose on the ruins of the Roman Empire and was raised by the barbarian hordes who overran Europe and then settled down. Feudalism, originally, was a military establishment. The reason therefor was the necessity of protection felt by the multiple chieftains against one another.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The conclusion is correct that the S. P. tolerates deals with capitalist parties, seeing that the authentic deal with both Democrats and Republicans of St. Louis was not repudiated, but condoned. Inversely, if an S. P. Local adopts some S. L. P. principle, yet gives its moral and financial support to the national and anti-S. L. P. organization, that Local must be judged by its national attitude—an attitude which it underscores by remaining with the said national body.—Next point next week.

L. F., NEW YORK.—There is no difficulty whatever in determining a standard of value in the production, which includes distribution, of the necessities for physical life. The value of such labor depends upon the consumption of tissue incurred in the production of such goods. With conditions that know of no idle labor and under-paid labor, all labor having equal opportunities, the response to a call for coal miners and a call for trolley conductors in the summer, for instance, would show with almost mathematical accuracy what the relative consumption of tissue (labor-power) is in each of these occupations. If 100 people respond to the call for coal mining surely 400 will respond to the call for trolley work. Consequently—1 hour's work in mines is equal to 4 hours' work on the trolley. And there is your standard of value.—Next question next week.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Take note that there can be no hard and fast line in sociology anymore than in biology. Formations shade into one another. With this caveat the statement is safe: The middle classes in America consist of small property-holders the yield of whose property is not enough to support the holder, and who, therefore, themselves have to work. This work is performed by them for themselves. Under this class come the bulk of the professional men, and all the small traders, small farmers, etc.—Next question next week.

L. L., SPOKANE, WASH.—The Socialist Labor Party could any time, if it wished, drive the Socialist party out of the International Bureau and Congress. The placing before those bodies the authentic documents proving the S. P. to be politically and otherwise corrupt would do the job. But the S. L. P. cares not to fight the battles of the American Labor Movement on foreign soil. Those battles will be fought right here on American soil; and here is where the S. P. is to be whipped, as whipped it will be.

W. H. L., CLEVELAND, O.—Why Mr. Thomas J. Morgan of the Chicago S. P. is

called "I-I-I-Morgan"? He got the name because of his autobiographic propensities. He never speaks but gives an account of himself—how he was born in a factory, how his mind developed, how he became a Socialist, etc., etc. It is all "I," "I," "I." But he better look out for his laurels. There is another S. P. man looming up and crowding him closely as an "I-I-Ier."

W. L., DE SOTO, MO.—You introduce yourself to this office only by your initials, so to speak, when you charge The People with "slinging mud at the S. P. and the A. F. of L." Why not specify the particular A. F. of L. or S. P. iniquity that The People exposed and the exposure of which hurt your superstitious, or perhaps material comforts? If you would do that then would this office be enlightened on your Christian name, middle name and patronymic, so to speak.

J. E. K., CANTON, O.—The manuscript is unusable. It is in pencil, blurred, and the lines too close for correction, often illegible.

T. D. L., NEW YORK.—That would be false tactics. The very proofs the S. P. leaders are experiencing that their tactics are false and S. L. P. tactics correct render those gentlemen more bitter against the S. L. P., more intractable, and less "amenable to reason." 'Tis not through them that any desirable member of the rank and file will appreciate and come over to the S. L. P. Whatever of that sort may happen will happen in bitter opposition to the leaders.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Lester F. Ward's work on sociology is worth reading—that is, studying.

T. D. C., HOLLAND, MICH.—Granted, for the sake of argument, that "there surely are weaklings and hollow teeth among the S. L. P. membership"—granted; yet Truth and ONE man is a majority. Making ample allowance for all "weaklings and hollow teeth" that there might be in the S. L. P., there remain full 2,000 men and women neither weak nor hollow. That makes an absolute an overwhelming—an irresistible majority.

J. S., CLINTON, IA.—Quite a fat book could be written on the subject. Anarchistic methods, even when conducted by sincere people, result in demoralization. In minds that are sincere Anarchistic methods are purely Utopian. It is a common experience made with Utopians that, when their vision-bubbles burst, they throw the blame upon the proletariat, whom they pronounce "fools." Likewise with the Anarchists—that is, honest ones. So soon as they fail they become haters of the workers as "too stupid for anything." As to the dishonest ones, that's something else.

C. H. T., WASHINGTON, D. C.; W. R. P., MISHAWAKA, IND.; C. C. S., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; L. H. AND E. C. H., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; A. U., DENVER, COLO.; L. P. H., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Matter received.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

January Session of 1910.

The N. E. C. of the S. L. P. met at
headquarters, Daily People Building,
28 City Hall Place, at 10 a. m., January
2.

National Secretary Augustine called
the meeting to order. Present—Reimer
(Mass.), Marek (Conn.), Katz
(N. J.), Reinstein (N. Y.), Kircher
(O.), and Weinstein, delegate of the
Lithuanian Socialist Labor Federation.

Reimer chosen chairman. Reinstein
secretary.

National Secretary read the report
of the Sub-Committee—Attempt on
the part of the S. P. to oust the S. L. P.
from the International Bureau; the
Daily People Building, the Siff case,
attitude of Hungarian Labor Federation,
Jewish Federation, Italian Karl
Marx Club (Ragione Nuova); organizers
Gillhaus, Carroll, Pierson and Stodell;
Los Angeles election and California
situation. Financial reports.
Resolved to be acted on.

Correspondence—Credentials of N.
E. C. members not present; also from
Los Angeles, Milwaukee and from
Frankfurt, Berlin.

Question was raised regarding the
status of new article of Language Fed-
eration. Upon discussion it was
moved:

"In reply to question raised by National
Secretary as to alleged conflict
of the Language Federation amend-
ment of N. Y., adopted by general
vote, with the Party constitution, the
N. E. C. declares that it sees no such
conflict." Adopted by all, except
Weinstein not voting.

Report of the Business Manager—
Increased circulation of the Daily and
Weekly People. Increased sales of
Labor News Co. literature. The sales
are classified by States and by the
subject of the sales showing at a
glance where the literature goes to,
and what literature goes thither.
Books and pamphlets published since
May. Received and acted on.

Resolved that that part of the re-
port of the Manager of the Labor
News Co. pertaining to sale of Party
literature throughout the country be
printed for the information of the
membership of the Party. Adopted
unanimously.

In connection with the report of the
Manager, it was decided to notify Or-
ganizer Abelson of Section New York,
to be present at the session of N. E. C.
on Monday at 10 a. m.

In the matter of the Hungarian So-
cialist Labor Federation, Louis Basky
and Frank Basky appeared for the
Federation in the matter of the con-
duct of "Neparakt" and some repre-
sentatives of the Federation. After
full discussion it was moved:

Resolved, That a sub-committee of
three, be elected to draw up for the
N. E. C. a statement and resolutions
regarding the Hungarian Socialist
Labor Federation matter, and report
same to the N. E. C. to-morrow morn-
ing and the committee of the Hungar-
ian Federation be asked to be pres-
ent. Adopted unanimously. Made
special order of business for 1 p. m.
at session of January 3.

Committee under the resolution—
Reinstein, Reimer, and Katz.

Resolutions adopted November 7 by
Section Cleveland, O., and addressed
to the N. E. C. for action, looking to
the situation in the Socialist Move-
ment of America.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by
Katz:

"That a committee of three be elect-
ed to draw up a statement to the
members and friends of the Party on
present situation in the Movement—
All voting in favor except Kircher,
voting no.

Committee appointed—Reinstein,
Marek and Weinstein.

A committee of Section New York
appeared before the N. E. C. with sug-
gestion to celebrate the 10th anniver-
sary of the Daily People by a special
edition and also by the publication of
a book of about 400 pages to consist
of selected editorials that have appeared
in The People. Laid over to new busi-
ness.

Editor of The People reported that
everything in his department was

working harmoniously. Report re-
ceived.

Second Day's Session.

All present.
Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek
—Resolved, That the N. E. C. approve of
the action of the Sub-Committee relative
to sending Kretlow to International So-
cialist Bureau as De Leon's proxy. Car-
ried unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by
Reimer—That the Party send one dele-
gate at Party's expense to the Copen-
hagen International Congress, and Na-
tional Secretary be instructed to call for
nominations, and the Sub-Committee ar-
range for the assessment to defray the
expenses. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek
—That the National Secretary be in-
structed to notify Section New York re-
lative to its indebtedness to the Party
plant, and calling urgently for payment
of the same.

Met after adjournment at 2 p. m.

Committee on Hungarian Labor Fed-
eration reported through its chairman
Reinstein. After extended debate in
which the representatives of the Execu-
tive Committee of the Hungarian So-
cialist Labor Federation participated,
upon motion of Marek, seconded by
Kircher, the report of the committee was
adopted unanimously. The report will be
found in next week's issue.

The committee on Statement to Party
and friends reported it had considered a
number of propositions, from Indian-
apolis, Cleveland, Lansing, Mich., and
New Jersey, and submitted a Statement,
which, being considered, was, upon mo-
tion of Kircher, seconded by Reimer,
adopted unanimously. The Statement
reported by the committee will be found
in next week's issue.

Adjourned to meet at 7.15.

Night Session of January 3-4.

Moved by Marek seconded by Kircher—
Resolved, that the Virginia State Or-
ganization of the S. L. P. be censured for
failing to file a ticket of the Party in
the last State campaign, in spite of the
comparative ease with which it could
have done so, and the N. E. C. appeals
to the comrades in that State to see to
it that such negligence should not occur
again—Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Katz
—Resolved, that a special National Fund
be created by donations and other means
for the purpose of carrying on a sys-
tematic and persistent distribution of
leaflets at the factory gates in leading
industrial centres, and a Board of Trus-
tees be elected by the N. E. C. or on
behalf of the N. E. C. by its Sub-Com-
mittee or by some authorized Section
to have charge of that fund and that
work, the trustees to report to each
session of the N. E. C., and their work
to be subject to control by the N. E. C.
—Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Katz, seconded by Reinstein
—Resolved, that the action of the Na-
tional Secretary in regard to the request
for reduction in the price of pamphlets
published by the Labor News Company
be endorsed—Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek
—Resolved that the matter of Section
Milwaukee be referred to the Sub-Com-
mittee—Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Rei-
ner—Resolved, that the matter of pub-
lishing a Tenth Anniversary Souvenir
book of select editorials from the Daily
People be referred for action to the N.
E. C. Sub-Committee—Adopted unani-
mously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek
—Resolved, that the N. E. C. ask the
Editors of our Language Federation or-
gans to reprint the statement adopted
by the N. E. C. in the matter of the
Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation
and Neparakt—Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Wei-
nstein—Resolved, that the N. E. C. recall
the decision of the Sub-Committee on
the general vote on Language Federa-
tion amendments and give Section Cook
County, Ill., who by accident (loss of
voting blanks in mail) were disfranch-
ised in this vote, an opportunity to
cast their ballots and have them counted,
the vote to be in the National Secre-
tary's office not later than January 25—
Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek
—Resolved, that the following comrades
be appointed as the N. E. C. Sub-Com-
mittee: Herman Mittleberg, John Hall,
S. Lefkowitz, John A. Schwartz, Herman
Deutsch, Fred W. Hall, L. E. Lafferty,
Chas. H. Schrafft, A. C. Kihn, J. C.
Butterworth, Max Rosenberg, A. Weiss,
Florence Macchauer, Joseph H. Sweeney,
Geo. Sigarowitz—Adopted unanimously.

After reading the minutes and on mo-
tion of Marek, seconded by Weinstein,
the minutes were unanimously adopted
of the N. E. C. session of January 1910,
and the N. E. C. adjourned sine die at
1.30 a. m., January 4.

B. Reinstein, Secretary.

"The People" is the paper that you
want. Straight and Truthful.

A GOOD WINDUP

Of the 1909 Propaganda, by the Active
Brigade—Join Them This Year.

The Active Brigade made a fairly
good finish of the work of propaganda
for 1909. If the others, the inactive
ones, wish a New Year's suggestion
from us we would say that we know
of no greater service that one can
render the Movement at this time than
that of spreading the propaganda.
With each one of us doing our share
this year, in spreading the light, the
Movement is sure to forge ahead as
never before.

And here we must revert to an old
topic: the getting of one sub a month.
Suppose you start with that simple
plan right now. We have yet to hear
from the first one who would say that
it is an impossible, even a difficult task.

The one-sub-a-month plan would be
productive of much: it would mean a
steady organized plan of agitation, and
it would make the Party Press prac-
tically self-supporting. Will you be
one to give the plan a trial?

H. Schoenfeldt, a Dubuque, Iowa,
reader of the Weekly People, in re-
newing his subscription for a year
says: "I want to thank the Weekly
People for all the good it has done to
me, and for what it has done for revo-
lutionary Socialism." There is no get-
ting away from it, the Daily and Week-
ly People place a man firmly on his
feet, giving him new zest and purpose
in life. To the man imbued with the
high aim that S. L. P. knowledge in-
culcates life is indeed worth living.

The following were the senders of
two or more subs each:

E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal.	5
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
J. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal.	3
A. Gillhaus, San Jose, Cal.	7
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo.	4
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
C. G. Hubner, Middletown, Conn.	2
F. Kuchebacher, Chicago, Ill.	2
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
O. Kinsales, Malden, Mass.	3
B. P. P. P. Buffalo, N. Y.	2
L. F. A. Lutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
F. W. Heholt, Greenock, Pa.	2
C. Pierson, Houston, Tex.	25
H. Cody, Panama	15
F. Thor, Spokane, Wash.	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Do you want a copy of "Franz von
Sickingen," Insalle's famous historic
drama, which will be the first book to
issue from the Labor News press this
year? If you do want a copy, get your
cash order in now, as we shall print
but a limited edition of this work. The
price of the book is one dollar.

NEW YORK STATE, NOTICE.

Sections in the state of New York are
hereby notified that upon his return to
Buffalo, en route from New York City,
Boris Reinstein, N. E. C. Member, will
make the following stops:

Troy—Monday, January 17th.
Schenectady—Tuesday, January 18th.
Gloversville—Wednesday, January
19th.
Utica—Thursday, January 20th.
Syracuse—Friday, January 21st.
Rochester—Saturday, January 22nd.
and the Sections indicated will make
such arrangements as are necessary to in-
sure both the business meeting and the
propaganda meeting afterwards being
well attended.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary N. Y. S. E. C.

LECTURES IN PATERSON, N. J.

Section Passaic County, S. L. P., will
hold a series of lectures at Hepta-
soph's Hall, 146 Washington street
(opposite City Hall) in Paterson, N. J.
The lectures so far arranged are:

SUNDAY Jan. 9, 8 P. M. Sub-
ject: "Some Issues Intelligent Social-
ists Must Prepare to Meet." Lecturer,
Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16, 3 P. M. Subject:
"The Origin of the State" Lecturer,
George H. Wilson of New York City.

Members and friends are requested
to call for cards and other advertising
matter at 209 Hamburg Ave.

R. Katz, Secretary.

PHILA. AGITATION LECTURE.

Morning Star Hall, corner Ninth and
Callowhill streets, SUNDAY, January 9,
2.30 p. m.

Speaker, James Erwin; subject, "Cap-
italist Morality—What Is It?" Weekly
People readers are urged to attend Sec-
tion meeting after lecture. Very im-
portant business.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

OPERATING FUND.

The loyal supporters of the Party
Press, especially those on the Isthmus,
gave the Operating Fund a good lift
the last week of the old year:

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal.	1.15
J. J. Murphy, New London, Ct.	1.50
H. Schoenfeldt, Dubuque, Ia.	.50
J. Salloway, Boston, Mass.	1.00
N. P. Hainsworth, Lawrence, Mass.	1.50
H. Bolton, Phila., Pa.	1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.20
F. Oehmichen, Aberdeen, Wash.	4.00
E. Krause, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
G. Rush, Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
A. Pieler, Panama	5.00
Jim Cody,	2.00
C. Lyons,	1.00
J. Hassett,	1.00
C. Saltzman,	1.00
J. Hrachovane,	1.00
J. Cummings,	1.00
W. Atkinson,	1.00
W. Douglas,	1.00
A. Novak,	1.00
E. Kindal,	1.00
J. Burnhardt,	1.00
C. Grundy,	1.00
P. Ender,	1.00
J. Johnson,	1.00
A. Conway,	1.00
F. Foster,	1.00
B. Arlick,	1.00
G. Zidbeck,	1.00
Tim Kern,	1.00
E. Boogs,	1.00
J. Weiser,	1.00
G. Kelly,	1.00
A. Dallow,	1.00
Louis Gall,	1.00
Bob Casey,	1.00
Billy Wilson,	1.00
H. Benton,	1.00
Jas Farrell,	1.00

Total \$4.95
Previously acknowledged .. 5,719.92

Grand total \$5,774.87

DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX.

With this report we close the Daily
People Xmas Box of 1909; should any
further remittances be received for it
they will be acknowledged in the Op-
erating Fund:

M. Cohn, Chicago, Ill.	.10
H. Genansky, Chicago, Ill.	.10
P. Maltz, Chicago, Ill.	.05
P. Stack, Chicago, Ill.	.25

Total50
Previously acknowledged .. 138.50

Grand total \$139.00

HARLEM S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth
Assembly Districts, of the Socialist
Labor Party will hold a series of free
lectures in Mt. Morris Hall, 1304 Fifth
avenue (near 113th street). Work-
ingmen and friends are invited to attend.
The following is the program of the lec-
tures:

FRIDAY, January 7—Boris Reinstein,
of Buffalo. Subject: "Wherein the Philo-
sophy, Aims and Tactics of Socialists
Differ from Those of Anarchists."

FRIDAY, January 14—Dr. A. Levine.
Subject: "The Proletariat in the French
Revolution."

FRIDAY, January 21—Louis C.
Fraina. Subject: "What Is the Matter
with the Socialist Party?"

FRIDAY, January 28—Rudolph Katz,
of Paterson, N. J. Subject: "The Mis-
sion of the Socialist Labor Party."

FRIDAY, February 4—Daniel De Leon,
Editor of Daily People. Subject: "Les-
sons of the Last Election."

FRIDAY, February 11—Edmund Seidel
Subject: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of
Louis Napoleon (The Tactics of Revolu-
tionary Socialism)."

SEATTLE MEN, BEHOLD!

An entertainment and dance has been
arranged for the benefit of the S. L. P.
press, the Daily People and Arboretum,
by the S. L. P. men of Seattle, Wash.
The entertainment will be given in Co-
lumbia Hall on January 9, 8 p. m.
Everybody is invited to join in the good
time.

The following program has been ar-
ranged:
Overture S. L. P. Band Elmore.
Chairman Opening the Meeting.
Cornet Solo

J. Andrews, Glasgow Conservatory of
Music.

Address J. Walsh
Soprano Solo

Mrs. Dukensfield, Shubert Club
Reading A Poem Geo. Phipps
Clarinet Duet, H. Hegman & H. Johnson
Recitation A Poem

Miss Helen McPherson,
Soprano Solo Mrs. Brearcliff
Recitation A Poem Master Hill
Schettisch S. L. P. Band Elkwood
(Ten minute recess)

Amusement.

Dancing till 12.

NO VIRTUE IN IT

Hypocrisy of Those Who Preach Poverty
and Strive for Opulence.

Why do we always associate true re-
ligion with abstinence and poverty? Why
is it almost impossible to conceive of a
well-fed saint, living in a desirable resi-
dence, with hot and cold water laid on,
and every convenience?

Why is it that a writer in an English
periodical is able to sneer so effectively
at Mrs. Eddy, inventor and high-priestess
of Christian Science, as one of the richest
women in the world?

Religion has always preached poverty
and nearly always practised opulence.
Why have we always felt that it was
its duty to be poor, and its shame to be
well-to-do?

Christ imposed poverty as the first
condition upon all who would follow him.
So did Buddha. And we have a sense of
religious fitness in the renunciation of
comfort and the self-infliction of hard-
ship. Why?

It is opposed to both reason and in-
stinct. Nor did the followers long adhere
to this doctrine of the Masters. Very
soon they developed a liking for magnif-
cent temples, and services of golden plate,
and robes of gorgeousness. Very soon
they left off tramping the roads barefoot,
begging from door to door.

A few still press the thorns of want
upon their brows, and walk the flinty
ways with naked feet, but religion as
a whole to-day prefers a silk hat on its
head and a motor car to ride in. It is
a lover of ease and the shekels.

And, after all, it is a very natural
preference. It is its incongruity in a
social system decreeing penury for the
bulk of the human race that makes it
distasteful to us, and furnishes matter
for the scandal-monger.

There is no essential reason why re-
ligion should boast an empty belly and
be proud of holes in its socks. We have
never been able to discover anything
particularly sanctifying in hunger, or
aught that bespeaks the glory of God
in discomfort.

The time must come when poverty
will be banished from the earth, and suf-
ferings due to want be unknown. What
will religion do then? It will recast
its ideals, and find its highest virtue
not in the repression of nature, but in
its fulfillment.

The gratification of the healthy im-
pulses will in that time carry no de-
privation for others, but on the con-
trary will promote the well-being of the
whole community through the better-
ment of the individuals composing it.

When everybody has three meals a
day there will be no merit in having
one only, and giving the other two away.
When everybody has decent clothes and
a good house no virtuous purpose will be
served by dressing shabbily and living in
a cave.

Rather will such asceticism excite gen-
eral disapproval, as tending to lower the
standard of happiness and discredit the
providence of God.

Self-indulgence will yet, one day, be
enjoined upon us as a moral obligation,
and looking after Number One be deemed
the first duty of a truly pious and en-
lightened mind—Brisbane, Australia,
Worker.

Until the workers know Socialism they
are the hopeless victims of Capitalism
spread the light!

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mittee, S. L. P. John Hoasack, Sec-
retary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City;
Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 162
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Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward
Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets
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